HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO 124- BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 27 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
28 May	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,555
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
8th „	RANPURA ..		16,588
15th „	NALDERA ..		16,588
22nd „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £108
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th May	*ALIPORE ..	China & Japan
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
12th „	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st „	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
27th May	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
1st June	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	31 May
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	26 „	5 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6650	30 „	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	10 June	2 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	13th May	28th May
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	17th „	22nd June
Indo Maru ..	30th „	8th „
Celebes Maru ..	8th June	20th „

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 356
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No- .....

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.
prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price . Rs. 12-0 Net
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Years.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1924	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES
A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL
E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp : Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000
An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.
The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th „	„ 12,700	„ 3,720	„ 8,980
18th „	„ 14,050	„ 5,580	„ 8,470
24th „	„ 15,400	„ 7,440	„ 7,960
30th „	„ 16,750	„ 9,300	„ 7,450
36th „	„ 18,100	„ 9,300	„ 8,800
42nd „	„ 19,450	„ 9,300	„ 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—
AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*
PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6
Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alpa Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.
S. B. CARDMASTER. Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Experienced B.A., with Science. Apply CHAIRMAN, The E. E. School, Amod (Broach).
B 28620

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —By old established British life office. Liberal commission terms offered. Apply P. O. Box 763, Bombay.
A 28527

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced MANAGING CLERK for Solicitor's firm. State qualifications lowest salary to Box No. 1978 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 267

WANTED.—A smart INTELLIGENT SHORTHAND TYPIST, strong in English. Apply stating age, caste, and salary expected to Box No. 1979 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28621

ICE PLANT MECHANIC WANTED for Lightfoot Plant. Apply with terms and testimonials to Mr. M. S. KARAKA, Dharwar.
A 236

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Ideal for outdoor wear. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills giving excellent service. Wash splendidly. In two shades of Khaki.
Shirts from Rs. 2|14 each or 3 for Rs. 8|10.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

SIX KAKOMI TOWELS FOR Rs. 12|12.

Two Turkish Bath Towels (68" x 36") and four Turkish Hand Towels (45" x 24") with striped ends. Very absorbent, giving splendid wear.

KAKOMI BATH MATS.

Thick absorbent Turkish Bath Mats with blue stripes, knotted fringes or hemmed edges.
Unbleached 36" x 28" Rs. 1|15 each.
Bleached 36" x 25" Rs. 2|3 each.

KAKOMI SPORTS COATS.

Ready made of Kakomi Material. Guaranteed for wear. Will wash perfectly. Per Coat as follows:—(up to 40" chest) Suiting Drill Rs. 8|14, Alipore Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweed Rs. 9. 3 Coats 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Coats 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Samples on request.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

A soft strong material of good texture, ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas etc., washes well. From As. 8|6 to As. 9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from As. 10|3 to As. 11|6 per yard. Samples on request.
Packing and postage free.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K3

THREE TENNIS SHIRTS FOR RS. 7|2.

Delivered to any address in India. Made from the finest quality Cawnpore Soft Twill. Very durable and absorbent. Wash Splendidly. Sizes 14 to 17 inches neck in stock. Also made to measure.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"

One DOZEN DELIVERED TO YOUR address for Rs. 3|4. Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders. Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Kakomi Doosoti and Casement Cloths offer you a range of 38 artistic shades. All colours guaranteed fast to light and ordinary washing. Will wear for years.
Doosoti From As. 13 per yard.
Casement Cloth from As. 9|3 per yard.
Packing and postage free. Send for samples.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

One Dozen for Rs. 2|3 PACKING AND POSTAGE free. Easily washed and very strong and durable. Ideal for every cleaning purpose. Five dozen for Rs. 10.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH.)

A perfect washing material, 28" wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

TENNIS SCREENS.

Size 60' by 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towells, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, tents, etc.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K4

SILKS.—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD, Benares.
T R229

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof: H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to overcome it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs. 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs. 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941
I R239

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of this Bank will be opened at The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Shroff Bazar on FRIDAY, 27th May, 1927.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
28601

NOTICE

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE will be RE-OPENED on the 15th June, 1927. Matriculates of any recognised Indian University are admitted for the L. C. P. S. diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. A limited number of students will be admitted. For more information apply to :—

THE PRINCIPAL,
National Medical College, Bombay
28606

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "RANGOON MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th May, 1927, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
In Voluntary Liquidation.

THE MEETINIG of the shareholders of the above named Company called for to-day, having been adjourned for want of quorum, the adjourned Meeting of the shareholders, will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1927, at 2 p.m. (S. T.)

Dated this 25th day of May, 1927.
N. M. RAIJI.
For self and Co-liquidators.
28615

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received personally by the undersigned in his office on MONDAY, the 6th June, 1927, from 12 to 2 p. m. (S. T.) for the supply of (A) School Furniture, (B) Physical Exercise Apparatus, (C) Water Vessels for Storage and drinking, (D) Clocks striking hours and (E) Harmoniums for the period from 1st July 1927 to 30th June 1928.

Tenders are also invited for carrying out the work of (F) Repairing school clocks, (G) Lime-washing the School Buildings (H) Repairing and repainting School Blackboards, (I) Preparing and painting School Signboards, (J) Repainting of old signboards of Schools. (K) Caning of Chairs, (L) Printing Schools Committee's Proceedings in a book-form, (M) Printing all kinds of forms, etc. in Marathi, Gujarati or Urdu as required (samples will be shown) and (N) Removing school furniture from one place to another, for the same period. Tenders may be for one or more Sections but there should be a separate sheet for each Section. Printed forms giving specifications of Sections, A,B,C, D and E will be supplied by this Office and the rates should be quoted for each one article as per the Schedule. The rate for carrying out work mentioned in the Sections from F to M, should be quoted for each article of the item. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School Building, Carnac Road, from 27th May to 3rd June, 1927 from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (B. T.) on application to the custodian of the building.

Each Tender must be accompained by a deposit of Rs. 300|- (Three Hundred) to be returned with the Tender, if the Tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose Tenders are accepted, shall have to deposit Rs. 3,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 300 respectively in cash, or Government Securities of equivalent present market value for articles of the Classes A, B, C and D as stated above, as security for the prompt and faithful execution of orders, forfeitable as per contract, for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the lowest Tender.

The attention of Tenderers is drawn to the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 16th October, 1923, expressing the opinion "that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the world." The articles must, of course, be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

M. I. FAROOQUI.
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office.
Bombay, 23rd May 1927.
28605

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the proposed building at Princess Street for Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Soondardas estimated to cost about rupees two lacs and a half returnable on or before SATURDAY, the 4th June 1927, at 2-30 p.m. They should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 only. A copy of the Forms of Agreement, Specifications, and Bills of quantities can be had on payment of Rs. 5|- only.

Plans can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned any day during the office hours.

A copy of plans can be had on payment of Rs. 10|- only.

The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) KORA & BHATT,
Architects etc.,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
268

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3481 of 1925

RAMJI BHAGWAN Plaintiff.
vs.
VITHAL NARAYEN SONI and others Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1926, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 17th day of June, 1927, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRST :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and tax tenure now redeemed (together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon), situate at Nagdevi Street Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (77 3/9) seventy-seven square yards and three upon ninth square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 29, New No. A/193 and New Survey No. IA/2098 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on or towards the West by the property of Valji Liladhar Dhuloo, on or towards the North by the sweepers passage, and on or towards the South by Nagdevi Street Cross Lane and the buildings wherein are assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 785/786 and Street No. 21/26 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the debtors and their tenants and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 633 of Mandvi Division.

SECONDLY :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure now redeemed together with messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (75 3/9) seventy five square yards and three upon ninth square yard of another square yard or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 2A, New No. A/198, New Survey No. A/2098 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Safiabai daughter of Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy, on or towards the West by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Nagdevi Street Cross Lane and which premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 785/786 and Street Nos. 28/31 and which said premises are in the occupation and possession of the debtors and their tenants and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 634 of Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1927
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
28587

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF ALLI MAHOMOD VIRJIBHOY .. Deceased.

And

Re: Suit No. 155 of 1927 in the Bombay High Court

PURSUANT to the Decretal Ordes of Reference made in the above suit on the 3rd March, 1927, Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased who died at Bombay, on or about the 1st day of April, 1922, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one Calendar month from the date hereof giving their full names and addresses and complete particulars regarding such claims and in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1927.
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.
Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE:—Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of Rupee one for filing same.
28622

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASKS and 5 CASES SWEETS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms on account and risk of the underwriters:—
2 Casks sweets (15 dozens—8 ozs. screw cap jars).
5 casks sweets (16x4 lbs. jars.)
5 cases sweets (28x4 lbs. tins).
5 casks sweets (16x7 lbs. jars).
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sister's Quarters, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, a lot of furniture such as glass door, cupboards, iron cots large galvanised tubs, arm and without arm chairs, dinner wagons, wash hand tables, screen, soil linen baskets, dining table, etc., etc.

The property on view.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House.
The Greatest Invention of the age.
DESCRIBED BY THE PRESS OF LONDON
"A MODERN MIRACLE",
The De Forest Phono Film
TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES
Presented in India by
R. B. SALISBURY of "Quaints" fame.

Direct from their phenomenal success in Calcutta, where 36 performances were given.

See the acting and hear the natural Voice of performers as if you so do in a London Theatre.

These Films are of Standard size, along margin of which runs a minute band stripes corresponding to sound vibrations.

These vibrations aare magnified, then amplified and finally thrown out by loud speaker.

TO-DAY
6-15 and 10 p.m.
PRICES:
Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4-0, Orchestra Rs. 1-8-0.
Balcony Annas 12, Gallery Annas 8.

LAST DRAMAS ! LAST DRAMAS ! !
RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ
Will stage on
SATURDAY, 28th May, 1927 at 9-30 P. M.
NEW DRAMA ! NEW DRAMA ! !
SUNHERI MACHHALI
(In Urdu)
AT THE **RIPON THEATRE,** GRANT ROAD.
Book your seats immediately.
RANG DEVATA RAGHUVIR SAOKAR will take the part of "Surma Devi."
RATES are specially arranged to suit all pockets for the performances.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, May 26.

S.S. Rangoon Maru, Captain leave from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 26.

S.S. Dalgoma, Captain Brooks for London.

Bombay, May 27.

S.S. Sigrum, Captain Suensen, for Rangoon.

S.S. Nippon, Captain Farcone for Genoa.

S.S. Varsova, Captain Woolatt for Busreh.

S.S. Garbeta, Captain Gill for Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 26.

Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.

Steamer Maloja for London.

Steamer Rangoon Maru for Kobe.

Steamer West Honolser for New York.

S.S. Rangoon Maru: The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Dalgoma: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dalgoma, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sigrum: The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Sigrum, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Nippon: The Lloyd S. Company's steamer Nippon, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Garbeta: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Garbeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Razmak, will arrive to-day from Aden at about 6 a.m. with the outward mails of the 12th instant a general cargo and 68 passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer Karoa, will arrive to-day at about 8 a.m. from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 26.

S.S. Clan Keith from Manchester, James Finlay and Co.:—

271 cases and 73 bales cottons; 5 cases art silk piecegoods; 8 cases art silk and cottons; 401 bales and 270 cases cotton yarn; 190 cases and 104 bales cotton piecegoods; 50 bags corn flour; 90 kegs bicromate of potash; 337 cases whiskey; 25 cases gingerwine; 254 lds. ale; 80 kegs distemper paint; 37 cases S. C. reels; 12 cases jams and marmalede; 425 cases C. I. N. G. pipes; 60 C. I. U. G. traps; 4000 fire bricks; 92 bales paper; 100 kegs glauber salt; 120 drums enamel paint; 138 bundles M. S. rounds; 30 bags rivets; 100 bundles G. C. sheets; 10 bales oakum; 161 bundles coal pitch 300 stoneware acid; 10 cks. old files; 21 cases soap; 90 couplings boot protectors; 12 cases toilet soap; 3 drums and 2 brls. lubricating oil; 35 cks. chrome alum; 105 cks. and 366 kegs alizarine dyes; 20 bags picking stocks; 530 plates hard spelter; 25 bags maize starch; 100 C. I. pipes.

From Liverpool:: 50 cases yarn; 33 cases art silk yarns; 19 coils T. wire; 200 drums sodim sulphide; 10 cases scrap glass; 625 bundles G. P. sheets; 750 bundles G. F. sheets; 13 cases suspencion in salators; 35 loose steel die blocks; 263 cases wood separator; 40 cases handles; 90 lds. croa bars; 290 cks. and 3 cases bolts and nuts; 37 cases colour; 360 kegs paint; 48 brls. tallow; 170 cks china clay; 12 drums dine chloride; 60 cases bottles; 526 cks. china clay; 1139 boxes and 638 cases soap; 59 bundles steel in bars; 14 cks. beater picks; 96 bales paper; 1750 bundles G. C. sheets; 802 drums bleaching powder; 424 drums powder caustic soda; 75 ropecod liquid chlorine; 62 kegs and 20 brls. lubricating grease; 85 cases abestoes cement tiles; 20 drums printing liquid; 20 drums silecate of soda; 93 bales and 5 cases cotton piecegoods; 35 cases toilet soap; 60 packs solid rubber tyres; 70 bundles motor tyre covers, tubes, accessories, etc.; 6 bundles and 1 case lubricating oil; 15 drums marking ink; 12 cases card clothing; 24 coils outer covers; 98 bundles and 3 kegs equipment; 25 cases galvanized ridging.

S.S. Barala, from Busreh, Agents, M. M. and Co.:—

From Baharein: 2 bundles silver; 5 tins gold coin; 10 bundles wool; 4 bundles skins.

From Muscat: 3 bundles specie; 616 bags sardines; 28 bundles salted fish; 288 bags dry dates.

From Kowlet: 1 bundle silver; 1 bundle specie; 195 bales wool.

From Busred: 23 bales wool.

From Mohemorah: 34 bales wool; 24 nongs cylinders; 50 tins ghee.

From Bushire: 60 bags almond kernels; 107 bags raisins; 65 bundles skins; 17 bags and 5 bundles attare; 320 bags and 4 cases gum traga centh.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 26.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London: 4-1/2 cwt. nux vomina, J. Meyer and Co.; 1120 cwt. linseed oil cakes, F. Luthon, Shaw and Co.; 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes, S. Banister and Co.; 1 case brass ware, Cox and King Ltd; 65 cases bristles, Balmer Lawrie and Co.; 1980 cwt. massoor, Ralli Bros.

For Havre: 7 bales cow tail hair. H. K. M. Jaithoo.

For Bourgas: 12 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles: 310 bales cotton, Chachutty and Thackersey Ltd; 9000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros..

THE WEATHER.

WINDESPREAD RAIN FALL

SIMLA, May 26.

The Bay Monsoon is still active and has caused heavy rain in Tenasserim and wide spread rain in Central Burma and Assam with scattered falls along the Gangetic plain from Bengal to United Provinces West and along the Madras coast North.

The Western disturbance lies this morning as a depression over the Punjab. A few light showers have occurred along the Western Himalayas. Extensive dust or thunderstorms have occurrrd along the Gangetic plain.

Chief Amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Victoria Point and Mergui one, Tavoy six, Moulmein four, Maymyo a half, Silchar three quarters, Cherrapunji two, Barisal one and a half, Jessore one, Calcutta three quarters, Berhampore and Balasore a half, Hukitala and Naya Dumka three quarters, Benares and Meerut a quarter, Trivandrum three quarters and Gopalpur a quarter.

Forecast:—Some extension along the Western Himalayas and an increase in North Bengal.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

(For the 26th May 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th May 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province. Temperature was above normal in the whole of the area. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 116 deg.

The United Provinces:—Several stations report very light falls of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Jhansi, the minimum was higher than usual at Agra and lower at Mainpuri. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 113 deg. at Jhansi.

Sind adn Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over the Sind coast and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme south of Rajputana and in excess in lower Sind and generally in the rest of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and east Rajputana; the minimum did not differ much from the normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 121 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over Cutch and Central India West, lightly clouded over west Kathiawar and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in Central India West and north Gujarat. Day temperature was below normal in Cutch and south Gujarat; night temperature was almost as usual throughout the division. Ahmedabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 109 deg.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east of the province. Temperature was above normal in the aforesaid area. The thermometer rose yesterday to 113deg. at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 92·1 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 82·3deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over east Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual in the north of the division. Maximum temperature was above normal in south Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Hyderabad and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Dust or thunderstorms, with little or no rainfall, have occurred at several places in northwest India. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar, the chief amounts being 0.12in. at Mangalore, 0.17in. at Cochin and 0.75in. at Trivandrum. Colombo reports a rainfall of 1.28 in. Temperature remains appreciably above normal in the Punjab and the adjoining areas.

Forecast.—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

Death of a middle aged Mahomedan lady in a hot compartment of a running train crowded to suffocation at Kodambakam is reported. The lady was travelling with four children and probably being unable to bear the heat, swooned at about half-past twelve day and died five minutes after.

Mr. L. M. Crump, a Resident of 2nd class, has been appointed to officiate as Resident of 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad vice the Hon. Sir William Barton granted 6 months leave.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 25.	
July	16.23	.05
October	16.60	—.05
December	16.83	—.06
January	16.89	—.08
March	17.09	—.06
Middling Spot	16.50	—.05
	New York, May 25.	
July	16.25	—.55
October	16.55	—.05
Middling Spot	16.06	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 25.	
New York. 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).		
July	16.36	+.08
October	16.71	+.06
January	16.75	+.02
New York. Noon Call.		
July	16.29	+.01
October	16.65	—
January	16.94	—.03
New Orleans 9 a.m.		
July	16.37	+.13
October	16.66	+.20

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

	New York, May 25. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 25.	
Scinde, Good	7.10	—.05
Scinde, Fully Good	7.30	—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.50	—.05
Bengal, Good	7.10	—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.30	—.05
Bengal, Fine	7.50	—.05
Oomra, Good	7.50	—.05
Oomra, Fully Bood	7.75	—.05
Oomra Fine	8.00	—.05
Broach, Good	7.50	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	7.80	—.05
Broach Fine	8.10	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 25.	
May	16.41	+.29
June	16.45	+.28
July	16.48	+.28
August	16.50	+.28
September	16.58	+.28
October	16.65	+.25
November	16.68	+.23
December	16.68	+.23
January	16.63	+.23
February	16.63	+.23
March	16.63	+.23
April	16.63	+.23
May	16.63	+.23
Sakelaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.70	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 25.	
May	8.80	+.08
June	8.78	+.07
July	8.85	+.07
August	8.87	+.06
September	8.91	+.06
October	8.96	+.06
November	8.97	+.06
December	9.00	+.06
January	9.02	+.06
February	9.04	+.06
March	9.09	+.06
April	9.10	+06
May	9.13	+.07
Middling Spot	8.95	—.11

SALES.

	Liverpool, May 25. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	14,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 25.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 54/6
Rozario Santa fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Value May/June 55/6
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 55/6
Wheat Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 55/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £9:2:6 May/June Shipment offered.

Castorseed, Bombay, £18:5:0 May/June shipment offered.

Rapseed, Toria ton. £20:7:6 May/June shipment offered.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 26.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 32/9 May/Aug delivery sellers.

Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt. 32/10 1/2 Sept. Dec. delivery. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, May 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18:10:0 May/June shipment sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:11:3 June/July shipment sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton. £16:11:3 June/July shipment Hull Paid.

Linseed, Bombay, ton £19:2:6 May/June shipment offered.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
June, per cwt 16/4.1/2
July/Sept. per cwt 16/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt 16.4.1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25, c. & f. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt 16/4.3/4
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25, c & f. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt 16/5-1/2

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

	May 26, Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb
Textile	„ 0 12 0
Century	„ 0 11 6
Jacob	„ 0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	„ 0 11 3
Apollo	„ 0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:	
Standard Mill	Per lb 0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„ 0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	„ 1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„ 0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	„ 0 15 0
Phoneix	„ 0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„ 0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„ 0 15 0
Kaliamardan	„ 0 15 3
Daud Sahib	„ 0 14 9
Ganga Ghat	„ 0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)	No. 5202/5303
Rachael Mill	„ 1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„ 0 15 9
David Mill	„ 1 0 0
Apollo Mill	„ 0 15 6
Moon Mill	„ 0 15 6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	„ 0 15 3
Gold Mohor	„ 0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	per lb. 0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	„ 0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	„ 0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„ 0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„ 0 14 6
Sakuntala	„ 0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„ 0 14 6
Globe	„ 0 14 6
Rachael	„ 0 14 3
Palkhi	„ 0 14 9
Maher	„ 0 14 9
Kechhwa	„ 0 14 6
LEPAD:—	
Spring	„ 0 15 0
Textile	„ 0 15 0
Century	„ 0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	„ 1 0 6
Jacob	„ 1 0 0
Century	„ 1 0 0
Mun Mill	„ 1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	„ 0 15 6
Century	„ 1 0 0
Jacob	„ 0 15 0
Mun Mill	„ 0 15 3
1386 Tata	„ 2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 3 12 0
Jamshed	„ 3 12 0
Century	„ 4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„ 3 15 0
Hindustan No. 962	„ 4 3 6
BLACK CHECK	
5800 Sholapur	„ 10 0 0
58000 Kurla	„ 8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„ 5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124	
Pearl Pabaney	„ 7 6 0
Hindustan	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„ 6 4 0
SALITA:—	
Century	„ 0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„ 0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 5 0
777 Crescent	„ 2 3 6
Apollo David	„ 2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Kanta	per lb 1 2 0
Phoenix	„ 1 2 0
Kohinoor	„ 1 2 0
Tata	„ 1 2 0

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 21st inst., the total mortality 520 was 34 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 20.82. These figures compare favourably with those for the 21st week of 1926 when the mortality was 582 and death-rate 23.66 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 645 and death-rate 27.05.

Out of the total deaths, 96 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 51 attacks (including 1 imported from Benares Dist) and 35 deaths. Plague caused 25 attacks and 23 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 306 as against 348 for the 21st week of 1926 and 336 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926).

Messrs. Moolla Oil Company Ltd., wire from Rangoon; "Our well number twelve has struck oil."

Lt.-Col. C. G. Crosthwaite has been appointed to officiate as a Resident of 2nd class and has been posted as Resident at Gwalior.

A Madras message states:—"The deceased committed suicide owing to the exposure of his wicked plans and consequent shame." This was the verdict returned by the jury at the inquest held by the Deputy Superintendent of Police of Makrapur touching the suicide of the Sub-Inspector named Sriramulu Chetti.—A.P.

Mr. Gopalsingh, Sub-Inspector of Police Yeotmal, who was charged with extortion and wrongful confinement in the Court of Mr. Sanyal was convicted on Wednesday and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each under two offences under section 347 I.P.C. and to one years rigorous imprisonment under Section 384 I.P.C. and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. All the sentences are to run concurrently.—A.P.

A physician writes in the "Medical Press and Circular":

"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy."

Hullo! What's the trouble—Nerves?

Dame Sarah Grand, Mayoress of Bath, writes:

"Nothing ever does me so much good when I am run-down as Sanatogen. It has set me up and kept me up again and again."

And Miss Olga Nethersole, founder of the People's League of Health, writes:

"It is with great pleasure that I recommend Sanatogen, having greatly benefited by its effects."

"Now really, is there anything to cry about?"

"Oh, I feel so unhappy."

"Yes, so I see. But crying without any real cause can only mean one thing: Nerves. You should try Sanatogen for a few weeks. It will brace you up wonderfully and once your nerves and blood are right you will feel yourself again—more disposed to laugh than to cry. And it will give you new appetite too, and bring colour to your cheeks. It has done that very thing for me."

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve-strength are derived. Over 24,000 physicians have written enthusiastic letters about the success they obtained with Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

For your HEALTH'S sake, purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.* The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 26

Yesterday the London Silver market closed 5/16 to 3/8d higher. The Shanghai Exchange was also steady. The local market opened for Jaishta at 60/5 and improved to 60/9 on local shorts covering and scattered buyings. At the advance Calcutta bulls liquidated causing a break of six annas. The market steadied at this level and finally closed as under:—

Spot Silver	59 12 0
Jaishta	59 14 0
Ashadh	59 15 0

GOLD.

Bombay, May 26

The market ruled quiet with more sellers as under:—

Spot Bar Gold	21 8 6
Jaishta	21 8 6
Ashadh	21 8 6
Sovereigns	13 10 6

EXCHANGE

Bombay May 26.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 176.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25 24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 89.35.
London—Berlin Marks 20.4875.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay May 26.

3 months London discounts 4 5/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent
Call Money 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay May 26.

The Government Securities Market opened this morning steady with 3½ p.c. Paper at Rs. 78/- owing to buying by bull operaters who came forward to support the prices owing to the increase of about 2 crores in the cash balance of the Imperial Bank. At this level there came a big selling by local Banks and the prices immediately dropped to Rs. 77/14 for June settlement, with sellers predominating owing to the statement of Sir Basil Blackett, in which he has advanced strong arguments in favour of recent sales of rupee securities. It was also made clear by him that the Government might sell further, if speculators still raise the prices.

The above statement has made the bulls very nervous and this fact coupled with absence of important enquiry has naturally created a weak undertone. The future of the market entirely depends at present on the strength of the bulls. But we adhere to our opinion expressed since a long time that the investors would do well to convert their rupee securities into sterling ones.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/15.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 195[illegible] Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/12.
Tone of market.—Forward rates 15th June 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/13; 1945/55 Rs. 108 market weak owing to more in sellers in 3 1/2 Paper.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, May 26

The Linseed market ruled quiet while there was some local buying in the wheats

Linseed May	11 3 6
Linseed Sept	11 10 9
Wheat May	7 13 9
Wheat Sept	8 2 9
Wheat white 70/30	7 9 0
Wheats white Delhi	7 13 9
Linseed bold brown	11 1 0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11 4 0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12 5 0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat	12 5 0
Gingellyseed bold white	17 4 0
Poppyseed white	17 6 0
Castorseed	10 4 0
Cottonseed	4 13 0
Groundnuts	12 14 0
Mowraseed	7 10 0
Myrabollams Jubbu'pore	92 0 0
Myrabollams Himdi	25 0 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle" The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar, (Punjab), May 24.

Wheat Har	4 8 9
Wheat Bhadan	4 13 0
Wheat Asuj	4 14 0
Gram Jeth	3 12 0
Gram Hag	3 13 0
Gram Asuj	4 1 0
Barley Jeth	3 5 3
Barley Asuj	3 10 0
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 9 6
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8 3 0
Cottonseeds Jeth	4 0 6
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4 5 0

READY.

Wheat	4 6 0 to 5 0 0
Gram	3 12 0 to 3 13 0
Barley	3 5 3
Rapeseeds	7 12 0 to 8 4 0
Cottonseeds	4 1 0

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	5,000 mds.
Gram	4,000 mds.
Barley	1,000 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market Codition.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 26

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 25th inst.

Wheat	13,111 cwts.
Linseed	21,145 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,013 ,,
Gingellyseeds	233 ,,
Poppyseed	915 ,,
Groundnuts	8,140 ,,
Castorseed	6,791 ,,
Rice	111,975 ,,
Myrabollams	4,305 ,,
Cottonseed	23,332 ,,
Gram	1,299 ,,
Joowar	1,517 ,,
Barley	1,548 ,,
Bajree	1,498 ,,
Coal	516 tons.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 25.

Chartered Bank of I.A.& C	£19-5|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£117-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1|2
National Bank	£49-1|2
Eastern Bank	£6-3|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86-3|4
Conversion Loan	£16-1|4
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent.	£103
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent.	£58
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59-3|4
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan	£69-3|4
Consols	£54-7|8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£100-3|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£92-3|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 25.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4.1/4 p. c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 3.1/2 p c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4.5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.3/8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 p. c.

COFFEE.

New York May 25.

Coffee, Fiar Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15-5|8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26

			Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	310	
,,	Fine	,,	305/8	
,,	F.G.	,,	300/3	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	305/7	
,,	F.G	,,	300/ 2	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	328/30	
Nagpur		,,	328/30	
Yeotmal		,,	3[illegible]3/27	
Arvi		,,	325/28	
Amraoti		,,	320/22	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	318/20	
Mulkapur	,,	,,	315/18	
Khandesh	,,	,,	314/16	
Muthia	Fine	,,		
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	315/20	
Purna	Average	,,	310/15	
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	310/15	
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	315/20	
Burwah Sanavad			315/20	

Broach Fine M.G.,,336/40 Jly Aug. +6/7
WesternsGoodMG 315/20
Cambodia Fine F G 370/80
Miraj/Sangli F.G. .. 337/40
Compta F.G.M.G. 340/45 June+15/6
Dhollera 325/30 June+1
Kadi/Viramgam 327/30

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y. Early rise due to drought in West Texas Followed by easy close on less bullish Weely Report. Futures 5 to8 lower—Spot 5 points Lower at 16.50c.

LOCAL.—Scattered Buying Japanese li quidating closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES

Bombay, May 26.
1-30 P.M.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—
N. Y. July Highest 16.39 (10-28 a.m.)
Lowest 16.18 (1-22 p.m.)
Liverpool 9-15 a.m. Heavy rains Arkansas and Memphis district. Scattered showers Eastern belt.

Liverpool 8-45 p.m.—Liverpool Market advanced on reports that drought continues in West-Texas. Heavy rains in the Central belt.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable advices:—
"Weekly weather report slightly unfavourable".
"Rain is only partial. No rain West Texas where drought daily becoming more serious".
"Undertone steady. Trade buying."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 25th instant (10-30 A.M.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—
"General weather continues unfavourable. Planting later than usual by one week. Stands fair, plants healthy but small".

"Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—
From their Liverpool friends:—
"Weekly weather report favourable generally; good progress has been made Eastern Belt, field work and growth poor in Centre, but fair in the West. West Texas rain is needed, insects active locally."
From their friends in Dallas, Texas:—
"Think we are entitled to some reaction after this advance."

The following private condition reported is to hand:—

J.W. Jay and Co:—7204 per cent.

Messrs Dreman and Co., have received the following cable dated 25th instant (4-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Acreage 9 per cent. less than last year. In the Mississippi Valley there is a reduction of 25 per cent. Have a favourable opinion of the market. Think it good business to buy October Liverpool selling March Liverpool at about present differences."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A Nordon and Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—
"Weekly weather report less bullish than expected."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled firm on reports of continuance of drought in the West Texas which is apparently becoming serious now. Prices rose some 11 points during the first half an hour when July option was placed at 16.39. The weekly Government weather report was issued which caused a change in the sentiment with long contracts being freely liquidated. As result of excessive rains in the Central Belt and lack of moisture and droughty conditions prevailing in the West Texas, the Weekly Report was expected to e bullish. The weekly report is slightly unfavourable as per one authority. While thers take it to be favourable generally. At any rate it proved rather disappointing to bulls who liquidated their purchasers and prices declined 21 points. Later on there was a mild recovery of 5 points and the market closed for the day at a net loss of 5 to 8 points, spot cotton was quiet at a decline of 5 points 16.59.

The New Orleans Market which opened 78 to 20 higher, closed easy at a decline of 5 points on profit taking. Spot cotton remained unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened easy at a decline of 5 to 6 points hardened on reports of unfavourable weather especially in West-Texas. Prices closed firm at a rise of 16 to 8 points. There continues large demand for spot cotton, 8 day's sales being 14.000 bales. Spot prices were lowered by 11 points. The Egyptian futures market followed firm tone of Americans and closed at a rise 28 to 23 points.

No relief is reported from the drought area of West Texas. Heavy rains are reported in Central belt where it is not needed. On the whole we believe crop prospects at the moment are unfavourable. Long liquidation at the top of a rise leaves the market technically in a healthy condition. Large sales of spot cotton at this high level are reported in Liverpool Market. We believe in higher prices eventually and recommend purchases at present level even if the prices go lower temporarily.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 26

In spite of Easier advices the local market opened steady and improved on scattered buying. At the advance some Japanese firms sold and prices ruled easy. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	332/8	333	331	331/8
Apl/May	332/8	332/8	331	331/4
Oomra				
July	316	316/8	316	316/8
Dec/Jan	315	315/8	314/8	315/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	282	282/8	282	282/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 26

Liverpool opened 7 points lower. There was small business in contracts with jobbers selling and some prominent Brokers buying. The close was quiet but steady.

Broach				
July/Aug	330/12	331/4	330/4	330/12
Apl/May	330/8	331	330	330/8
Oomra				
July	317	317	316/8	317
Dec/Jan	315	315	314/8	315
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	282	282	282	282

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 26

Sampin closed this morning as under:

	Yen
May	216.90—.0.30
August	221.40—.1.40
November	225.60—.1.50

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 26

Bengal	Dec/Jan			283
Broach	July/Aug			332
Broach	Apl/May	New		332
Oomra	July			317
Oomra	Dec/Jan			316
Bengal	312	306	299	291
S./P.	308	302	295	287
Rajputana	311	305	298	290
Broach	338	334	328	
Dharwar	347	342	337	
P./A.	350	343	336	329
Viramgaum	345	342	337	
Dholleras	341	338	333	
Kalagin	340	337	332	
Surat	379	376	373	
Navsari	394	391	388	
Oomra No. 2	325	321	315	
C. P. No 1	337	333	327	
C./P. 2	331	327	321	
Khandesh	319	315	309	
Muthia	317	313	307	
Southern			330	326
Bijapur			325	321
Bagalkote			340	336
Comptah		356	352	348
Tinnevelley		367	363	359
Karungannis		377	373	369
Combodia		384	380	326

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 26

100 Japan T and Co. Ujjain 315.
500 Japan T and Co Berar 320
100 Japan T and Co Nanded 322
500 Japan T and Co Kundwa 320
300 Japan T and Co Purna 322
100 E D Sasoon Bagalkot 328
100 Volkart Bros. Broach 340
100 Vardhman Bros Nimarkhedi 322
100 Vardhman Bros Khamgaon 324
100 Toyomankwa Lahore 301
100 G V Lauke Sadura 345
100 Ahmedabad Mill Mundra 352

DEMAND BILLS.

New York May 25.

Demand Bills 485.43

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 26

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	75	3,10,753	2,88,458
Central India	255	2,79,750	3,58,449
Barsi and Nagar	338	1,91,022	2,08,715
Hyderabad-Gaorani	63	67,113	72,804
Berar	418	554678	466369
Central Provinces	289	2,25,948	2,40,977
Total Oomras	1438	16,29,294	16,36,802
Dholera	2178	1,51,950	2,43,078
N.W. Provinces	236	55,735	1,27,976
Rajputana	262	48,902	98,651
Sind-Punjab	439	1,13,986	284,449
Broach	3,998	2,22,680	3,10,669
Coompta & Dharwar	3316	90,855	91,948
Westerns-Northerns	1532	42,079	62,409
Cocoanada		403	1,966
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1309	17,436	30,007
Persian		3,978	3,818
American		2,08,902	15,133
Egyptian and African		62,563	56,972
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	15,028	26,18,814	29,67,016

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 19th May.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	300	2,85,290	4,61,225
Japan & China	5,900	12,43,209	14,93,113
Coast Ports		18,280	21,640
Up-country by Rail		94,766	69,617
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		11,499	25,486
Total	6200	16,53,544	20,71,081

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARES DECLINE.

Bombay, May 26.

To-day an easier feeling was noticed on the Stock Exchange. There was some liquidation which caused some decline in the prices. Enquiry was about. Bombay Dyeings declined to 933/12, Fazal 945 with a better enquiry for the next settlement, Century 440/- and Pearls 616/4.

Tata Iron Shares also ruled quiet and fluctuated at about 63/12 ordinary and Rs. 210 for deferreds. Hydros dropped to 1080/- There was increased selling for Bombay-Burma which ruled rather easy. Alcocks were quiet at 695/- Tram shares were steady at 141/4-.

In the Petrol and Scindia shares there was some selling and prices registered a small decline.

Following are to-day's closing prices:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	14
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1470	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	370	
Union	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	25	10
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	203	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	177	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	600	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	48	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	8
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	87½	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	695	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	210	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1085	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	560	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	545	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	760	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	293	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	682	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	202	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	12 6
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	640	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	132	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	93	
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	208	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	63	12
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India	25	..	24	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	425	
Apollo	50	..	7	12
Assur Virjee	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	21	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	932	8
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	315	
Broach Fine Counts	50	..	75	
Century	100	10y	440	
Central India O.	100	16	537	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land		..	158	12
Mill	100	65	157	8
Crescent	100	4	228	12
Currimbhoy	250	..	280	
David	500	..	276	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..	1- 2	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	100	nil	308	12
Edward Sasson	200	nil	150	0
Elphinstone O.	700	..	26	
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	953	12
Finlay	1,000	..	157	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	138	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	242	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	391	4
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	120	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500		1190	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	30	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	143	12
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1880	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	345	
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	621	4
Poenix	100	10	427	8
Premier	100	..	12	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8050	
Simplex	100	..	195	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	33	12
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		531	4
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	105	4
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2720	
Vishnu P.	500	35	660	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad				425	
Bombay Cotton				350	
Bombay Dyeing	940	4	940	933 12	933 12
Century	442	8	442	8	440 4[illegible]
Central India	536	4	536	4	535 535
Colaba Land					160
Crescent	232	8	232	8	228 12 228 12
Edward Sassoon				8	150
Fazulbhoy	951	4	951	4	947 8 948 12
Finlays					157 8
Globe					46 4
Gokak					138 12
Indian Bleaching					242 8
Indore Malwa					391 4
Kohinoor					1190
Madhowjee					143 12
Mathuradas					80
Meyer Sassoon					100
Mysore					130
New Great					345
Pearl	620	620	6	615	616 7
Pabany					300
Phoenix					427 8
Simplex					195
Swadeshi					531 4
Swan Mills					165
Tata Mills					106 4
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.					77 3 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent					107 15

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 25.

T T Berlin on London	20.49-7 8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	27.72
T T Milan on London	25.72
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.92
T T London on Prague	163.87

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 25.

Silver—Market Quiet.

Spot	26-3/8
Forward	26-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 25.

Bar Gold. Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/7.7/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/7.7/8 Buyers.
Pale, Crepe, lb. Spot	1/8 Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 25.

Copper, English Best Selected	£59-1/8
Copper, Braziers,	£70
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£25-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£293-3/4

VOTE, CASTING VOTE AND MAJORITY.

DICTIONARIES RANSACKED FOR DEFINITION.

ASST. SECRETARY'S ASSUMPTIONS AND ADMISSIONS.

DR. BATLIWALLA IN WITNESS-BOX.

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Blackwell at High Court of the Corporation election case on Thursday

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the plaintiff Mr. J. B. Petit.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. C. K. Dubhtary instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. represented the Corporation and Dr. B S Batliwalla, the 1st and 2nd defendants respectively.

Nanabhoy Laxman, a member of the Corporation, examined by Mr. Duphtary for the defence, stated that he was sitting opposite the Chairman at the meeting in question. He understood the Chairman to say that he preferred to draw lots and then give his casting vote according to the result.

Cross-examined by Sir Chimanlal witness said he did not belong to Dr. Batliwalla's party, and he gave his vote to the best candidate in his opinion. There was some noise and uproar, but it did not prevent the Chairman's words from being heard by the members. When Dr. Batliwalla's name was announced there was great noise which abated a little when the Chairman got up. When witness saw the Secretary whispering into the ears of the Chairman, witness thought there was possibly some mistake in the Chairman's reading the slip. Witness observed the Chairman looking at the slip again. After a minute or two the Chairman gave his casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla. Witness denied any suggestion to the contrary.

Witness did not notice Messrs. Husseinbhoy Lalji and Poonawalla near the Chairman. As witness was intently watching the Chairman, he would have seen them if they were standing there. Witness was also present at the meeting of 7th April when several members challenged the correctness of the minutes. Witnes then did not speak to saw that the casting vote was given. He did not recollect if closure was applied to the debate.

Re-examined, witness said some members supported the correctness of the minutes, including Dr. Javle. About 9 or 10 people spoke on this occasion.

Anant Vasudeo Sabnis, Asstt. Secretary of the Municipal Corporation, was the next witness for the defence.

Replying to Mr. Duphtary, witness said on 1st April last he was sitting just be hind the President's chair. He was in the hall all throughout the proceedings. It was his duty to draw up draft minutes. It was his practice, after the meeting was over, to draw up the rough minutes the same evening, which were sent to the press. A copy of these was submitted to the Secretary.

With regard to this particular meeting, he wrote part of the minutes the same evening, and the remainder the next day The whole was sent to the press in one lump. A copy of these minutes was sent to the Secretary the same afternoon.

Witness produced a despatch book showing that the minutes were sent to the press. In the ordinary course, the proofs of the minutes were received the next day after they are sent. In this particular case, this could not be done, because two days intervened, Sunday and Monday, which were holidays. The proofs as corrected would correspond with the copy sent to the Secretary.

FRESH IN MIND.

Asked by his Lordship, witness said when he drafted the minutes, the proceedings were quite fresh in his mind. He did not know at the time that a controversy would ensue about them.

Cross-examined witness said he did not recollect if Messrs. Husseinbhoy and Poonawalla were standing near the Chairman. Witness had drafted the minutes from what he had heard and seen at the meeting. He gave the substance of what the Chairman "must have said."

Sir Chinmanla: What do you mean by "must have said"?—When there was a tie, the Chairman had to give his casting vote, and he must have done so.

You assume he must have given it, and wrote the minutes accordingly?—Yes.

Asked by his Lordship, witness said he recorded in the minutes what he heard and saw, and also what he assured to have happened.

His Lordship brought out the point clearly by the question: Would you have written that, even if you hadn't been there?—Oh, Yes. (Laughter).

"It is a matter of routine", the witness added "whenever there is a tie, the Chairman always gives the casting vote."

His Lordship: You were there all the time. Did you hear Mr. Chinoy's words?—I could not hear.

You did not hear?—I 'could' not hear (Laughter).

Sir Chimanlal—You did not hear, because you 'could' not hear. That's another matter. (Laughter).

Continuing, witness said before drafting the minutes he had no conversation about it with the Secretary. or anybody else.

DR. BATLIWALLA'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Batliwalla, the second defendant, was then examined by his counsel Mr. Duphtary

Examined by Mr Duphtary, witness said he was elected President of the Corporation on 1st April. He presided at the meeting of 2nd April when the draft minutes of the previous meeting were submitted to him.

Referring to the statement in the draft minutes. "As both the candidates etc" in connection with Mr. Chinoy's declaration, witness said that paragraph was there when he signed the minutes on April 2nd. He denied that the paragraph was substituted after the controversy. He maintained that the minutes were absolutely correct.

Sir Chimanlal did not cross-examine the witness.

This closed the evidence in the case.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji counsel for the Corporation then addressed the court on the law points.

Mr. Bahadurji dealt with Sir Chimanlal's point that the regulations were 'ultra vires' because they offended against section 36 (q) which laid down that there should be only one decision, and not a series of decisions: and that there should be only a bare majority.

Mr. Bahadurji said section 36 empowered the Corporation to make regulations for the conduct of their business. In pursuance to this authority, the Corporation passed certain regulations on 28th March.

The Corporation decided that when there are more than two candidates they will not proceed to elect at once, but find out who are the least favoured candidates, and eliminate those. To ascertain this they provided for successive ballots under rules 1 and 12 of their regulations.

His Lordship:—Sir Chimanlal's point is that the appointment of the President is only one matter and as every matter is to be determined by a majority, there should be only one voting on one question.

Mr. Bahadurji—That would be so if there were no regulations.

His Lordship—But the regulations must be in consonance with the conditions in clause (Q).

TWO PROCESSES IN ELECTION.

His Lordship suggested that the elimination could be as well made by drawing lots.

Counsel said there were two processes in the election. The first was elimination; and the second, the appointment. If Mr. Petit had got more votes than both the others combined, he would have been elected directly without the elimination. In the present case in the first ballot, Mr. Petit got 36 votes while the other two jointly secured 61. Thus Mr. Petit failed to obtain the majority.

WHAT IS MAJORITY.

Counsel further contended that Clause (Q) did not come into operation till there were only two candidates left.

Asked by his Lordship to explain what is meant by "majority", Mr. Bahadurji said it must be taken in its ordinary sense. Counsel referred to Ogilvie's Dictionary as saying "something more than half".

His Lordship—That's not the only meaning.

Counsel then referred to Whatten Dictionary which stated "the greater number."

His Lordship—There is also the majority when we "join the majority" (die) (Laughter).

Counsel—That is the great majority, my Lord.

Counsel then quoted Murray's definition of majority which said (1) "the greater number or part (2) a number which is more than half the whole."

Some other definitions were also discussed. Mr. Bahadurji read out from Webster the definition of "absolute majority" as being "the majority obtained by one over the combined votes of all others."

CASTING VOTE AGAIN

"Casting vote" was then discussed. Mr. Bahadurji quoted Whatten as saying "the vote of a presiding officer when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative."

His Lordship—A casting vote is a vote that decides.

Defining "Vote" Mr. Bahadurji referred to Western: "a wish, chioce or opinion expressed in some manner as a ballot or "viva voce."

Explaining its implications, counsel said it did not involve the exercise of mind, but on the contrary, it might also be against the judgment. It was something uppermost in one's mind or heart.

Applying these definitions, to the facts of the case, Mr. Bahadurji pointed out it was common ground that the Chairman declared Dr. Batliwalla elected. This was sufficient to express his vote, even if he did not formally give his casting vote.

Counsel then discussed the authorities.

Counsel referred to Municipal Act Section 28 (H) which provided for drawing of lots in case of equality of votes in Municipal elections.

Counsel then dealt with the issue whether, if the election was declared void, the plaintiff is entitled to be declared elected as a result of the first ballot.

PURPOSE OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

He submitted that the first ballot was only for purpose of elimination, and not for the appointment of the President. Further, that ballot being under the regulations which are alleged to be ultra vires, the whole proceedings were null and void.

His Lordship—He can't blow hot and cold both.

Mr. Bahadurji—Yes, that my Lord, is the effective answer.

Counsel then protested against the suggestion that the Secretary in conspiracy with the 2nd defendant had altered the minutes with a view to help his case. The Corporation had been able to clear this insinuation by producing the rough notes.

CHINOY HAD NO MOTIVE.

Mr. Daphtary then addressed the court on behalf of Dr. Batliwalla.

Counsel concurred with Mr. Bahadurji's submissions on the legal points.

He proposed, he said, to proceed on general lines rather than go into details of evidence. The draft minutes contained statements regarding the Chairman having given the casting vote. The assistant secretary Mr. Sabnis had deposed to this fact, in a straightforward way without any sort of jiggling with words. This much emerged from the evidence, especially from the fact that his notes were very meagre, that he relied very largely on his memory when preparing the draft minutes.

The very next day Mr. Chinoy made an affidavit in which he mentioned the fact of his giving the casting vote. Mr. Chinoy had no motive to falsely support one candidate or the other.

His Lordship: He has pointed out that Dr. Batliwalla belonged to his party. If he was so fair, counsel continuer, when opportunity came to him to favour Dr. Batliwalla, there was no reason at a later stage to falsely support him.

Sir Currimbhoy's evidence should be discounted for the simple reason that he had no clear recollection of what had happened.

Mr. Tairsee when Counsel described as "the large gentleman with goggles" was emphatic that there was noise throughout.

These witnesses were called to prove the negative that they did not hear the casting vote. They were both physically so placed and mentally so concentrated that they could not have missed a single word.

His Lordship interrupting, observed they were all here to assist the Court.

Proceeding, Mr. Daphtary said the probability was in favour of Mr. Chinoy having given the casting vote. He drew lots in order to help him in giving the casting vote. He knew that it was his duty to give the casting vote.

Refering to the Secretary's evidence counsel said it was his duty to keep the President upto the mark.

His Lordship: To keep him straight.

The positive evidence, said counsel in concluding given by Mr. Chinoy, the Secretary, and Mr. Nanabhoy outweighed the negative evidence given for the plaintiff which only tended to indicate that there was great noise.

VOTING AND CLEAR THINKING.

Sir Chimanlal then adduced arguments on behalf of the plaintiff.

Refering to the meaning of "majority", he said the common element in all the definitions that had been quoted was "the greater number." Wherever, therefore, the word was used, it must be understood as to mean the greater number as compared with the other numbers." Whenever an "absolute majority" was intended, the expression was specifically used by the Legislature.

Under section 36 (Q) Every question had to be be decided by majority of votes, in this sense. This applied also to the election in dispute.

Regarding the meaning of "vote" counsel said it required "a little clear thinking." All the definitions quoted—wish, choice, preference—implied the freedom of one's mind. Anything extranuous, like chance, was the negation of freedom, and therefore of wish of choice.

The law clearly made a distinction between these two ways arriving at a decision. Section 28 (a) of Municipal Act specifically mentions cases where lots were allowed. The Legislature, therefore, contemplated these two methods—vote and lots—as being different and mutually exclusive. A man, therefore, could not do the one and then take shelter under the other.

Even assuming that Mr. Chinoy used the words alleged by him, what he really did in substance was that he allowed the question to be decided not by his genuine vote but by chance. The substance of the incident should not be clouded by jugglery of words.

The drawing of lots was specifically mentioned by the Legislature in connection with the election of the President of the Legislative Assembly. This was not so in the present case.

The declaration of the result was no part of the process of giving the casting vote. Where there was no excuse of one's volition or wish mere declaration could not cure the defect.

VERDICT BY TOSSING.

Sir Chamanlal gave an extreme example. Supposing, he said a judge in open court were to decide by losing in favour of once party or the other in a case before him, would such a judgment stand in appeal, my Lord.

His Lordship—I am not going to answer. (Laughter.)

Emphasising his point, Sir Chimanlal submitted that where a choice was implied, it could not be replaced by chance This was so in a contract, and, 'a fortiorii' in statutory obligations.

Coming to the evidence, Sir Chimanlal referred to the several witnesses who were sitting near enough to be able to hear the Chairman. Mr. Horniman, particularly, was positive that he did not hear the Chairman using the words suggested by the other side.

Dealing with the point of the regulations being 'ultra vires', Sir Chimanlal emphasised that section 36 of the Municipal Act required that the regulations enacted must not be in contravention of any of the conditions laid down therein.

It would be, for instance, reducing the whole Act to an absurdity if the regulations provided that the election of the President should be determined by lots, or that the candidate getting the least votes should be elected. That would be absolutely illegal.

ELECTION INDIVISIBLE.

The question of electing the President is one indivisible whole. It could not be divided into two questions—elimination and then the appointment. The regulations providing for successive decisions, and requiring, in effect, an absolute majority were, therefore, in contravention of Clause (Q) which merely required the majority of "the greater number". There should be only one ballot the top man being appointed.

The proper thing would be to make experiments and then get the Act amended by the Legislature. They could not go on contravening the Act.

Judgment was reserved till after the 1st proximo

COUNTY CRICKET.

WARWICK'S NOTABLE VICTORY OVER YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, May 24.

Following are the results of the County Cricket matches which begun on Saturday:—

Surrey won by innings and seventeen runs. Against Essex. Lancashire won by innings and 104 runs against Hamphire.

Leicester versus Gloucester. Leicester won by 279 runs, against Leicester Kent won by five wickets against Notts. Warwick won by eight wickets. against Yokrshire (Roy Kilner five for eightyseven) and fortythree for two.

Derby won on first innings. Against Glamorgan.

Northants won by four wickets. Against Worcester.

Sussex won by eight wickets against Somereset.

Middlesex won by three wickets against New Zealand.

After a run of 76 matches without defeat Yorkshire succumbed to Warwick. Warwick's visitory was achieved only eight minutes before the time, including claimable extra half hour. Kilner was out at 13 for one. Smith at 14 for two, Bates who had then hit sixteen runs in a over made the winning hit. This is Warwicks first success over Yorkshire since 1911 when Warwick were champions. Hearnes let-off before scoring, cost New Zealanders dear. He was at wickets for two hours and ten minutes before making winning hit. Douglas endeavoured to save Essex and batted for fifty minutes during which he took only four runs. Ashdown for Kent played very sound game for three hours and hit elven fours as also Brown for Hampshire who batted four hours and hit nine fours.—Reuter Special.

HENDREN'S FAULTLESS GAME

LONDON, May 25.

The following are the closing scores in first-class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Gloucestershire versus Middlesex at Bristol:—Middlesex 374 for five (Hendren 106, Hearne 185 not out).

Glamorgan versus Lancashire at Swansea:—Lancashire 293 (Green 78). Glamorgan 15 for one

Somerset versus Essex at Taunton Essex 352 for five (Russell 117, Morris 119 not out, Douglas 54 not out.)

Yorkshire versus Hampshire at Sheffield: Yorkshire 182 for three (Sutcliffe 57). Rain interfered with play.

Warwickshire versus Northamptonshire at Birmingham:—Warwick 426 for nine (Kilner 125, Bates 93).

Leicester ver. Sussex at Leicester Sussex 223 (Tate 50, Langridge 63, A. H. Gilligan 61) Leicester 34 for one.

Cambridge University versus Nottinghamshire at Cambridge:—Notts 311 (Carr 59 Walket 71 Turner 69) Cambridge 47 for three.

The Royal Navy versus Newzealand at Portsmouth:—Novy 144 (Lieut. Commander Bartley 56. Blunt four for 24) Newzealand 114 (Blunt 61 Demster 50, Colonek Cantrell six for 58).

WARWICKSHIRE CONGRATULATED

Warwickshire who have received congratulations from all over the country on their yesterday's victory were indebted mainly to Kilner's perfect defensive innings, lasting four hours. He gave no chance and sent the ball fifteen times to the boundary.

To-day Russell-Morris partnership added 151 to the Essex score. It lasted two hours and 25 minutes. Russels score include eleven fours. He gave chance at 92. Morris was at the wicket for 3 hours and 40 minutes. He hit Lee for a sixer and two fours in one over.

Middlesex displayed drab batting and were altogether at wicket for five hours 40 minutes. Hendren played a faultless game and sent the ball ten times to the boundary. Hearne made his first 50 in two hours and was at the wicket altogether for five and a half hours.

Tate exhibited sparkling cricket during his 45 minutes' stay at the wicket and had to his credit six fours.

In the match against Newzealand the Navy lost four wickets for 25, but then Bartley by fearless hitting scored 56 in an hour and 25 minutes. He hit nine fours and was the ninth out, the total then being 139.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

ATTACHED SECTION WIN.

Thursday's match between the Attached Section and the Swiss Football Club provided interesting football, and though the former won by the comfortable margin of three goals, there were thrills and excitement in plenty. According to the form they displayed the winners should be somewhere at the top of the second division table when the League comes to an end and it will take a good team to beat them. The opening half was unproductive, the Swiss defence playing up admirably and effectually withstanding a clever set of forwards. The soldiers however were unfortunate not to score as several times the ball missed the goal by inches.

In the second half the Attached Section were the better stayers and bagged three goals. Early in the moiety one of the soldiers had to retire owing to a nasty injury on the head and in the resulting corner his side opened the score. The other two goals were lucky ones as the ball on both occasions was directed into the net by the Swiss themselves and full time arrived with the Attached Section comfortable winners.

Referee Mr. E. J. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

SECOND DIVISION.—Customs vs. Telegraphs.

MAHARASHTRA PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE

POONA, May 25.

The first Mahrashtra Physical Culture Conference commenced its sitting this evening in the Tilak Memorial Mandir. Nearly five hundred delegates attended and nearly seventy-five institutions of Mahrashtra including Gwalior, Baroda and Indore took part in the Conference. Mr. G. S. Vaze welcomed the delegates. Messages of sympathy from the Chief of Ichalkaranjee, Chief of Oundh, Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Prof. Manikrao and others were read. Srimant Sardar Dattatraya Chintaman Mazumdar presided. After the address was delivered the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

RESOLUTION.

At the concluding session of the Maharashtra Literary Conference to-day a resolution was adopted, requesting the Nizam's Government to remove the ban on certain Marathi newspapers and to introduce Marathi as the media of instruction in the education of Marathi-speaking subjects. Another resolution which was also adopted requested the Bombay Government, Maharashtrians and Princes to establish a University which would give prominence to Marathi and work for the adoption of that language as the media of instruction as early as possible.—A. P.

GERMANY FULFILS VERSAILLES TREATY DEMANDS.

LONDON, May 25.

Berln.—The Rechistag has approved of the Bill forbidding importation or manufacture for export purposes of war material which it is claimed fulfills all the demands of the allies arising from the treaty of Versailles, and is in accordance with the Geneva understanding on which the withdrawal of the Military Control Commission was made conditional.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY

NEW YORK.

New York, May 26.

Previous closing	16.23
To-day's opening	16.19
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	16.22
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, May 26.

Previous closing rate	8.85
To-day's opening	8.78
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	8.72
Difference	—.13
Broach July expected to open	330-0-0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

M. A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League, 2nd Division, Customs vs. Telegraphs, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

S. S. "Razmak" with mails of May 12 ex s.s. "Mongolia" due at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 28.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League, 1st Division, Cheshires vs. R. A. M. C. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

STALL-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

There will be a Public meeting of the Stall-holders of Municipal Markets at Madina Building Compound to-day (Friday) the 27th May 1927, at 5 p.m. to protest against the action of the Municipality in enforcing deposits from the Stall-holders and to discuss other relative grievances.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at Midnight the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 12th instant arrived Port Said on the evening of the 24th instant and left there the following morning.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" arrived London on Thursday the 26th instant.

B. P. C. C. AND RT. HON. SASTRI.

The following resolution was passed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held on 20th instant re: Reception to Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri:—

"Resolved that a suitable reception be given to the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri when he comes to Bombay on his way to South Africa, and a sum of Rs. 51/- be authorised to be spent for the same."

ADDITIONS TO SCALES OF RATES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST PROCEEDINGS

At the Port Trust Meeting held on 24th May 1927, the following main items of business were disposed of.

A 5 year extension of lease was granted to Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co. of a plot of land (area 732 sq. yards) near the Hughes Dry Dock fuor a repair and fitting shop for the convenience of vessels in dock.

The Board approved the surrender of the existing leasehold Rent Roll No. 908, Fosbery Road, Mazagon Sewri Reclamation, and grant in lieu thereof of a lease of a new site in Cotton Avenue (Cotton Depot) to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., for a sub-station for improved supply of electric energy to the Port Trust at Cotton and Grain Depots.

Additions to the Docks and Bunders Scales of Rates were sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government, to provide for the levy of wharfage on 'Kapok' or Sawree cotton at the rate of 2 annas per package at the Docks and 1 anna at the Bunders, plus surtax 50 per cent.

The Board approved proposals submitted by the Docks Manager for the reservation of the American Cotton Shed and certain berths and sheds at Prince's Dock for the landing and fumigation of American cotton during the monsoon.

An offer from Messrs. Burn & Co. of Rs. 17,500 for the purchase of one surplus "A" class Bombay Fort Trust tank locomotive was accepted.

An expenditure estimated at Rs. 8,500 was sanctioned for raising and re-laying the quay setts at Ballard Pier and Rs. 2,195 for installing electric lights in No. 15 shed, Victoria Dock, in replacement of the existing Kitson lights.

GRANDEUR OF SANSKRIT LORE.

INTERESTING LECTURE AT VILLE PARLE'

Under the auspices of the above institution Swami Paramhansa Parivrajakacharya Shri Jyotirmayanand Puri delivered a lecture on the Sanskrit literature at Ville Parle in the premises of Shet Prabhudas Keshavji on 22nd inst. at 9 a.m. when the audience was full.

Swami made his speech in eloquent language in Hindi and recited the slokas from Shrutis and Smritis citing the examples of the deeds and works of our ancient rishis who were ruling over the world by this knowledge of Sanskrit scripture. Adhyamavidya is the best Vidya of all and everyone of us must learn our Matribhasha.

This is the only thing which we can learn in our Shashtras composed by our forefathers, viz., Rishis. Further Swami gave the history of Upanishadas, Ramayana, Mahabharatha, Bhagvtgita and delivered his lecture in such a way that all the audience was pleased. From Upnishadas he gave the examples of Upamanyu, Uddalika Muni and Nichiketa, Pralhad etc. who attained the whole life in such religious hymns and well versed in their philosophy. Swamiji showed good idea about the above institution and requested the public to take part in such occasions and advised their sons to send in such institutions so that our dead language may be revived in its proper part. Mr. Dave, Secretary of the Pathashala thanked Swamiji for his Pravachana and taking the trouble and terminated the affairs.

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beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.

The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of:

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(2) Machinery.
(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 27 1927.

MACHIAVELLIAN.

If a fresh proof were needed at once of the incalculable harm that Sir Basil Blackett is doing to this country by his currency policy and the utter contempt with which he regards all public protests, it is contained in the obviously inspired interview which he has given to the Simla correspondent of the *Times of India*. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has been crying itself hoarse over the contraction of currency to prop up the unnatural and ruinous 18d. ratio. Only so recently as the 16th instant, the Chamber wrote to him protesting against the deflation and demanding a reply. In accordance with the usual convention the Finance Member should either have sent a reply to the Chamber and published it in the Press or explaind the position of the Government through a Press communique. The Finance Member has not adopted either of these courses but has betrayed his arrogant contempt for Indian opinion by seeking the ready hospitality of an Anglo-Indian paper to publish his apologia. As Mr. Lalji Naranji points out, in his interview, which we publish elsewhere, this is the best way of subsidising Anglo-Indian papers.

So much for the manner of Sir Basil Blackett's apologia for his indefensible policy. As to the substance of it, it can only be characterised as Machiavellian. It is a trite saying, as Mr. Lalji Naranji says, that one wrong leads to several wrong acts and those who have a weak case have always to shift the ground. This evil genius of Indian Finance perpetrated the greatest wrong on India by "legalising" the 18d. ratio. Having committed that indefensible blunder, he is driven from one desperate and disastrous course of action to another in order to justify it. It does not matter to him what the effect of this series of blunders is on the industry and commerce of the country and on the hard-earned savings of its people. He is concerned merely to see that the policy, of which the pivot is the 18d ratio, laid down for him by Whitehall to suit the financial convenience of England is maintained—no matter what sacrifices India is compelled to make in the process. He adds insult to injury by his cool assertion that what he is doing is quite in accordance with the practice of those in his position in England and America. He forgets that the authorities in England and U.S. being responsible to the people of those countries dare not do anything prejudicial to their interests whereas he himself has throughout the period of his tenure of office flouted public opinion and carried out a policy which places the interests of India in the last place. There could be no greater proof of this Machiavellian policy than the brazen manner in which the Finance Member contradicts himself in word and deed. Only in February last he was boasting that, as a result of his financial operations, which involved grinding taxation of the country, he had brought about an improvement in the credit of India and he proudly pointed to the Indian investments in sterling securities and to the higher prices of Indian securities. Now he has the temerity to declare that "the recent weakness was in large measure the outcome of the speculation which forced up the market quotations of the Government of India to an unduly high level a year ago."

Sir Basil we have been told *ad nauseam* has been labouring all these years to balance India's budget in order to improve her credit. We know how he has achieved the feat. Why then should he fight shy of the fruits of his efforts? The Finance Member of every country would rejoice to see the people investing their money in its securities and thus appreciating it. Again, any other Finance Member, as Mr. B. F. Madon points out, "would have been only too proud to be able to announce that his country was able to pay back its foreign debts." When it suited his purpose Sir Basil himself was also very proud of this fact but when he is hoist with his own petard and finds that this proof of "improvement in India's credit" was demonstrating the bankruptcy of his own policy of forcing the 18d. ratio on India, he proceeds to behave like the bull in china shop. Having laid the foundation of India's financial ruin by his 18d. ratio, he is determined to complete the process without regard to the incalculable harm his policy will do to the investing public, the commerce and trade of India, not to speak of that intangible thing, the credit of the country, on which the prosperity of the people depends and with which he is playing fast and loose.

AHMEDABAD CITY WALLS.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, has, very briefly and clearly, outlined the history of the continuous endeavours made for the last fourteen years for a satisfactory solution of the civic problems suggested by the proposed demolition of portions of the city walls of Ahmedabad. The information and explanation given by him are opportune. They were necessary as well. For, it cannot be disputed that public opinion in Ahmedabad is not altogether of one mind about the proposed measures. There are three main points to be considered, the needs of the city, the feelings of a large section of the community and the importance, historic and aesthetic, of the ancient city walls. Mr. Vallabhbhai emphasises how the sanitary needs of the city and the congestion of traffic render the demolition, now proposed, necessary. He also contends that until very recently the proposals were in accord with the known feelings of the community though the protest meetings now being held hardly bear this out. And he also points out how out of respect for the feelings and opinion in the city, the proposed scheme has been altered and modified. Instead of 700 acres formerly proposed to be demolished, it is now proposed to cut down only 250 acres of the walls. Mr. Vallabhbhai says that the scheme is "conceived in the best of spirit in order to lay, if possible, the foundation for a modern and better Ahmedabad". None need dispute the desire or rather the necessity for a better Ahmedabad. But the moot point, so far as we can judge, is whether in the desire for a modern, Ahmedabad sufficient attention and recognition have been evident for the beauty and historic importance of the ancient city walls. The two need not necessarily be incompatible. Achievements of sanitary experts, surveyors and the experts, who generally lay down the "improvements" for a "modern" city, have, however, more often than not served only to increase ugliness and decrease human amenities. We would, therefore, like to be assured that there will be the minimum demolition of the walls, that the new adjustments, alignments and lay-out, inside and outside the city walls, consequent upon the demolition, would be in harmony with the original contours and main lines of structure of the city and that the principles of civic design have not been given less importance than the suggestions from sanitary and surveying experts. Mr. Lanchester has, we are told, made helpful suggestions about the ancient walls. They should be considered. We may, moreover, suggest the assistance of the Bombay Architectural Association. In any case, a rough sketch indicating the exact area of the walls and gates proposed to be demolished and indicating also the change in appearance and structure, scheme of the old, as compared with the new, published by the Municipality would be, we believe, immediately helpful to all concerned.

UNPRECEDENTED AND ARBITRARY.

M. Rosengolz, the Soviet representative in England, characterises the action of the Baldwin Government in breaking off relations with Russia as "an unprecedented and arbitrary act in the history of international relations." Perhaps in the height of their supercilious faith in the power of British Imperialism to make it impossible for the Soviet system to exist, they do want their action to go down to history as unprecedented, and they are not much concerned whether their critics call it arbitrary. But they will find it hard to refute the argument of the Soviet representative that they have by their sudden decision to cut off all diplomatic and commercial contact with Russia "sacrificed the interests of trade and industry," jeopardised "friendly Anglo-Russian relations" and the "peace of Europe" as well, and that they have done all this "in the interests of party struggles in Great Britain". The Labourite motion against the Baldwin Government's decision runs on the very same lines taken by M. Rosengolz in his long statement of protest. There is no doubt that British foreign policy as conceived by the Tory die-hards will give such an unpleasant turn to international relations, which are at present enjoying a period of Locarno bliss, that Europe is sure to be divided into two camps composed of nations which being afraid of Britain or living upon British gold must obey Britain's will and of nations which have the courage to follow their own policy towards Russia. And this is a probability which can only lead slowly but surely to another World War.

FIRST FRUITS.

However much ex-Satraps from India and the Tory politicians and their Press may dislike the lawyer-politicians of India, they have been obliged to fete one of the most distinguished of them, President Patel, who in his speeches in England has not failed to tell them the blunt truth in regard to the nature of the connection between England and India. Lord Reading said on the occasion of the luncheon to Mr. Patel by the British Indian Union that the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly was "an illustration of the way in which India could adapt itself to Parliamentary procedure." Mr. Patel's achievement is certainly one of the first fruits of responsibility and in his reply he reminded his audience very appropriately that given responsibility Indians were able to rise to the occasion. But, he asked, how long were Indians to be made to wait for full responsibility to be conferred on them. That was the feeling, he said "running in his mind". It is a piece of singular good fortune for India to have a representative of hers in England who has the courage to express publicly feelings which run in his mind. This courage is all the more welcome because there are Indian politicians who are anxious during their sojourn in England to tell English people only what pleases them most in regard to their own country.

AWAKENING IN RAJPUTANA

THE WORK OF SEVA SANGHA.

(BY A RAJASTHANI YOUNG MAN.)

II.

After this the Sangha organised Satyagraha against Begar and arbitrary taxes in the districts of Begum, Dhangerman, Borao, Amargarh, Kachhola, Basi and Parsoli of Mewar; Jeerun of the Gwalior State and the Zilas of the Bundi State. In most places the Sangha met with success in getting the grievances of the people redressed. The outstanding feature of the whole movement was that in spite of many obstacles and attempts on the part of officials to goad the people to violence and indiscriminate arrests, the Sangha, wherever its workers could reach, was able to keep the people nonviolent and disciplined.

THE OTHER SIDE.

This, however, by no means implies that the Sangha is an indiscriminate opponent of the princes. Just as it fights with the princes for the protection of the right of the subjects, in the same way as it fights with the British Government whenever the latter oppressed the princes or interfered in their internal administration out of selfish motives. Two instances may be cited to illustrate this.

The State of Udaipur with the collaboration of the British Government, in violation of treaties, had well-nigh annexed the estate of Begun, but Mr. Pathik in his statement during his trial made such startling and sensational exposure of the unjust policy of the British Government that the Government felt compelled to make over Begun to the Rao—the rightful owner.

THE MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR.

The other is the instance of the Maharana of Udaipur. Though the Maharana is not a very efficient ruler, yet he is a self-respecting and fearless Rajput of sterling character. As everybody knows, the policy of the British Government at present is to coerce into submission such chiefs or princes who do not participate in its Imperialistic schemes and in the deliberations of the Chamber of Princes. In keeping with this policy, the Government had an eye on the Maharana. Unfortunately it so happened in 1920 that the Maharaj Kumar backed by some jagirdars and officials turned against his father, the Maharana. The Government taking advantage of the situation tried to depose the Maharana. On this occasion the Sangha upholding the cause of the Maharana led a vigorous agitation against the contemplated action of the Government. As the Sangha had already immense influence over the Mewar public, the agitation bore fruit and Government had to save its prestige only by delegating some ruling powers to the Maharaj Kumar.

REPRESSION AND DIFFICULTIES.

Now after narrating the campaign of repression to which the people as well as the Sangha were subjected, I will pass on to other topics. Mewar happens to lead in this respect. In the Jagir area of Bijolia alone, some 3,000 peasants were arrested from that time in batches ranging from 10 to 700; scores of them were put into jail, hundreds were flogged and tormented in various other ways. In Begun—another Jagir area—the people who were likewise persecuted numbered 5,000 and here and in other districts, besides arrests and assaults, villages were raided in the night and excesses were committed. Some of the workers of the Sangha had to undergo imprisonment as many as three or four times. Besides, attempts were made to divide and purchase the workers. But the spirit of self-sacrifice and the single-minded devotion of the workers of the Sangha to the ideals it stood for made all these attempts futile. Storm after storm dashed against it, but the Sangha with stood them rock-like.

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.

But the success and the respect that the Sangha commands are not due solely to its enterprise and heroism, but mainly to some outstanding qualities which are its chief characteristics.

The first distinctive characteristis is its method of organisation. Though it serves all irrespective of caste and creed, its energies are chiefly devoted towards the uplift of the peasants and the labourers. Village organisation is the very pivot of its activities and self-reliance and self-government are the basic principles of that organisation. The natural outcome of such an organisation is that the village without looking to outside help in matters of its education, protection and administration develops not only the spirit of self-reliance but also the will and the power to maintain the spirit so inculcated. In fact it is due to this peculiar trait of organisation that the illiterate but organised villagers have been able to maintain their independence and self-reliance in the face of the continous repression for the last seven years.

INTERNAL LIFE.

Another characteristic of the Sangha is its internal life. Every member of it is required to devote the whole of his time to public service. Life members are required even to make over the whole

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LABOUR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN

STRONG AND RAPID GROWTH.

(From "The Osaka Mainichi.")

II.

While the general situation in factory labor was fast becoming threatening two leading labor unions were organized in the spring of 1921 and, in the spring of 1922. Fully 3,000,000 tenant farmers who had been suffering the worst kind of living conditions of all laborers in this country, organized in the spring of 1922 a farmers' union to help and promote the welfare of tenant farmers.

Sailors and stokers, numbering 50,000 organized a union of their own in the spring of 1921, with Mr. Itaro Narazaki as president.

These two unions were not only overwhelming in their membership, but their guiding spirit was fairly moderate, and their growth augured well for their future. Much was expected of these two unions by many, but their relation with the General Federation of Labor of Japan were not so close as was expected because of a disparity in the guiding spirits of the two sides.

Labor disputes of serious magnitude occurred in Tokyo and Osaka in the spring of 1920, and in Kobe in the summer of the same year strikes were declared by workmen at the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki Dock Yards, the Kobe Steel Works and the Dunlop Rubber Works, involving about 30,000 men. The strikes lasted 50 days.

MOVEMENT'S STRONG FOUNDATIONS.

The strikers suffered defeat, but, in these strikes, the Government officials and industrialists recognized that the labor movement in this country had a fairly strong foundation. The government officials as a result admitted the need of establishing a national labor policy to face the labor movement, while the industrialists also came to pay considerably greater attention to the same question.

The Government then began investigation of the questions of the official recognition of labor unions, amendment of the Public Safety Police Regulations, practice of manhood suffrage law, inauguration of labor insurance, revision of the election regulations of labor delegates to the International Labor Conference, miners' working regulations, and enforcement of labor dispute mediation law. The government's immediate as well as ultimate object in investigating these questions was to prevent the labor movement's acquiring a Left tendency.

The great earthquake in Kanto in September, 1923, that caused the loss of ¥6,000,000,000 drove Japan's economic circles, already at rock bottom depression, into a still further difficult condition. The disaster impressed the labor leaders of the Right that in order to reconstruct the damaged cities and restore economic normality. It was supremely important that Capital and Labor should put their shoulders together to the wheel.

In addition, the sweeping victory achieved by the British Labor Party at the general elections held the same year and the adoption of a new economic policy by Soveit Russia after a tragic failure of pure Marxism, impressed these Right labor leaders still more strongly that the labor movement must needs be carried on with the actual social conditions as the basic consideration, and they became decidedly Right.

Those labor leaders of the Left wing who stood on ideology and who devoted their efforts more to theoretical than to actual fighting regarded this tendency of others inclining towards the Right as detrimental to the general labor movement, and waged persistent warfare against the Right wing.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

This internal dissension between the Left and the Right in the General Federation of Labor of Japan finally came to a head in 1924. The two sides parted company. The Left members left the Federation and organized the Council of Labor Unions (Rodo Kumiai Hyogikai) and the fight between the two parties became most acute.

When this disruption occurred, the Government and capitalists seized the opportunity and attempted to make the Right wing stay Right while bringing the heaviest pressure upon the Left wing. This attempt, however, only made the Left wing more recalcitrant and defiant.

But it was the general trend of the

(Continued on page 9).

Notes of the Day.

True Analysis.

The "Manchester Guardian" rightly analyses the difficulty of England in India in justifying the cowardly policy of her agents here in continuing to keep the detenus in prison, when it remarks that "such methods are not necessary where Governments have behind them the sympathy and support of the people." The liberal journal thinks it is the first business of a Government to win over that sympathy and support but evidently British officialdom proposes to remain deaf to such advice as the release of Mr. Subash Bose is not to be a prelude to the release of other detenus. No support can be given by Indians to a Government which persists in this policy of whisking away young men into prison and keeping them there indefinitely. This policy may be repellant to Englishmen as the "Manchester Guardian" says, but we suppose those of them who find it repellant do not want to rule over other people. "Some form of domestic government" for India is, as the paper remarks, the only solution of the problem, but will the "Manchester Guardian" have the courage to agree to that form which Nationalist India will decide upon? Logically it should, when it sees the problem so clearly.

Welcome Advance.

According to the Special Correspondent at Simla of the "Englishman" the Indian Princes are preparing themselves for "a proper reshuffling" of their administration in accordance with the needs of the times. He understands that the matter has been seriously taken up by a Committee of the Chamber of Princes. The Princes are understood to be anxious to institute permanent Civil Service cadres in their States with the security of tenure and prospects which similar cadres enjoy in British India. The Special Correspondent says that the Princes "have realised that the old order of dependence on personal rule must change". If they really have, it is all to the good, though there are at present no very appreciable signs that they have learnt this salutary lesson. The Princes are understood to have been convinced also that they must have "an independent judiciary". The Special Correspondent hopes they will benefit considerably in this respect from the decision the Government of India may arrive at "shortly" on the question of separation of judicial from executive functions. We hope the optimism of the Special Correspondent that the decision will be made 'shortly" is well justified. So far Indian experience in the matter is that the Government of India have never shown undue hurrry in deciding upon solving the question.

Giving India Freedom.

In our gross ignorance of the good intentions of the British people in regard to India, we may not readily grasp the idea that there are some of them very busily engaged now cogitating amongst themselves and discussing in the British Press how to "free" India. One has, however, to read the effusions of several writers in the Die-hard Press of England in mail week to notice how very seriously this problem of "freeing" India is being tackled by them. It is not the kind of "freedom" that India may like to have, but then it is to be a gift, and as the old English adage says, one must not look a gift horse in the mouth. In the "British Empire Supplement." of the "Outlook", for instance, a writer declares: "We have to free India from the curse of the lawyer-politicians and the Western-educated fanatics who batten on the present system". He has already discovered how it can be done. But for that another "curse" must be removed.

Ronaldshay's Opportunity.

This is the "curse" which the late Mr. Montagu laid on the Reforms of 1919, according to the writer in the "Outlook", the "curse" of giving India a system of "direct" elections. Let the Royal Commission, which is shortly to examine the whole question whether to "extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible Government new existing in India", recommend, this writer says, a method of election "in harmony with Indian tradition" and all will be well. He has hit upon the man who can achieve this "reform." It is Lord Ronaldshay. Why? The writer has discovered that while his lordship was Governor of Bengal "he could in six months extract from Indian tradition and Indian experience methods of constituting India's Councils which would be suitable to the people of India." That ought to make the good people of Bengal sit up and rub their eyes and ask when it was that their ex-Governor tried upon them this "extract" which took six months to distil. But then they do not know anything about it. More things are known about them in London than they know about themselves.

"SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS,"

DEALING A BLOW TO INDIA'S CREDIT.

HOW 18D. SHOW IS RUN.

BLACKETT'S AMAZING "VOLTE FACE."

MR. B. F. MADON'S CHALLENGE.

BOMBAY, May 26.

The course chosen by the Finance Member to expound the policy underlying the recent currency manipulations which have caused much uneasiness in the money market in a press interview is fair neither to the public nor to the Government, is the opinion expressed in Indian commercial circles. It is pointed out that the press interview contains statements which are directly contradictory to declarations made by the Finance Member on the floor of the Assembly as late as 28th February, 1927, and while the interview will carry with it the weight and authority of the Finance Member, and will, therefore, have the same effect on the market, as if it were an official declaration of policy. The Finance Member may, when the time comes, differentiate between press interviews in his personal capacity, and declarations of policy as the Finance Member and the duly authorised spokesman of the Government and disown official responsibility for the former. Such distinction, it is pointed out, the Finance Member has already drawn in the Assembly between representations made to him and the Finance Department protesting against 18d. ratio and removed from the official file representations which he considered were personal. It is stated that if the Finance Member perseveres in the policy enunciated by him in the press interview to-day, he will have to so manipulate as to depress the rupee securities for Rs. 8 percent. which cannot but have a disastrous effect on the money market and also affect seriously the prospects of Government's rupee loan.

REDUCING EXTERNAL LIABILITIES?

In his Budget speech, the Finance Member said:

"The fact that India 3 1|2 per cent. Rupee stock has been quoted for last year at a figure appreciably higher than at which India 3 1|2 per cent sterling stock has been obtainable in London has led to very considerable transfers of money from India to London in order to take advantage of higher yield of sterling stock. In other words, in addition to the reduction of India's sterling debt due to Government's action, individual Indian investors have been reducing India's external liabilities by themselves buying back titles to a part of her sterling loans and transferring them to India. This process may rightly be regarded as the first step towards India's becoming a creditor nation in the ordinary sense of the phrase. The process to which I have referred is one which offers great hopes for the future. It has not, however, been without temporary inconvenience and a major cause of comparative weakness of exchange during the year 1926-27 has undoubtedly been the movement of capital from India to London due to higher rates both for long term and short term money which have prevailed in London for the greater part of the financial year."

And referring to the appreciation in prices of rupee securities, the Finance Member cited them in the budget speech to "show how greatly India's credit has improved within recent years."

The statements made by the Finance Member in the press interview are entirely contradictory to the above. In the press interview he says:

SINGING ANOTHER TUNE.

"The recent weakness of exchange was in large measure the outcome of the speculation, which forced up market quotations of the Government of India securities in India to an unduly high level a year ago. Whatever the ratio fixed once it was decided to maintain a fixed ratio between the rupee and gold, the kind of action which the currency authority have recently taken would have been necessary in the face of a great disparity between the prices of gilt-edged stocks in India and in England, no disparity which as is well-known, led to heavy remittances from India for investment under the more profitable conditions prevailing in London."

Resentment is also expressed in commercial circles at the discourtesy shown to a premier body like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, whose representations with categorical questions for answer remains unreplied and unattended to while the Finance Member has time to answer press criticisms and that from a restricted quarter only.—Free Press.

A LAME DEFENCE

CHALLENGE TO SIR BASIL

BOMBAY, May 26.

Interviewed by a representative of *Free Press* of India Mr. B. F. Madon said:

Sir Basil Blackett is out not to enlighten but to mislead the lay public. Otherwise he would not attempt to maintain that calculating from October 1925 instead of April 1926, the net contraction is 32-10 crores and not Rs. 41 crores, and again that the real extent of deflation is Rs.18.76 crores only as the rest was against silver rupees received back in the Reserve.

The expansion of currency during the busy season of October, 1925, to April 1926 was not an emergency issue or inflation of that kind could have rightly called for deflation after the busy season. If the Finance Member does not want to calculate the deflations from April 1926, let him calculate from 1920, instead of from October 1925 only. It would then be found that the total contraction is 80 crores and not 41 crores.

When notes are issued against silver rupees, there is no addition to currency, but only substitution of the paper token or note for the silver token or note. Sir Basil then talks of rupees received back in the Currency Reserve from 'inactive hoardings'. Is it the implication that the rupees received back by the Currency office are rupees buried in hoards and released from them? I challenge the Finance Member to prove the existence of any such hoards. If the Finance Member has in mind rupees lying idle in people's pockets or in the tills of the bankers, then they cannot be called inactive because they are reserves meant to be used. To argue that there is no harm in contraction (destruction) of the 'inactive circulation,' tantamounts to saying that there is no harm in the Finance Department throwing into the sea ten or twelve crores of rupees lying in treasuries because these rupees are not circulating and, therefore, are inactive. One is as absurd as the other.

A CHALLENGE.

Sir Basil Blackett next claims that what he is doing are common-places of every well ordered currency system. Does he mean to say that the English system is not a well-ordered currency system? I am sure even he will not venture to suggest that the Bank of England does not know how to handle the the Gold Standard and I openly challenge the Finance Member to show any analogy between what he is doing and what the Bank of England does.

Sir Basil Blackett claims that the policy of Government is to carry out the duty imposed on them as currency authority of maintaining the exchange at the ratio fixed by the legislature and to use the reserves in the way most likely to achieve this object. May I then ask him what is the meaning of all those elaborate clauses in the currency Bill providing for the rates at which gold could come in or go out of the Currency Reserve? Was it all a waste of time and energy? If the Finance Member is right, then it would have been much simpler to merely say that the rupee shall be equivalent of 8-47 grains of gold and then leave every thing else to the currency authority to do what it deemed best to maintain the rupee at that ratio. But as a matter of fact the very elaborate provisions clearly show that the currency authority is not to do what it likes but must act on certain definite terms laid down by law.

The Finance Member next claims that the kind of action which the currency authority have recently taken would have been necessary in face of a great disparity between the prices of gilt edged stock in India and in England—which he again claims was due to speculation which forced up the market quotation of Government securities in India to an unduly high level a year ago. Only as recently as February 20 in his budget speech, the Finance Member had actually pointed with pride to the great improvement in India's credit that was indicated by the prices of securities in India standing at 6 or 7 per cent. higher than si

(Continued on next page.)

LABOUR CONFERENCE OPENS.

41 STATES REPRESENTED

MR. GIRI'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, May 25.

Geneva.—The International Labour Conference to which Sir Atul Chatterjee has been elected President opened the proceedings to-day. It dealt. "Interalia," with the resolution of the India workers delegate Mr. Giri, requesting the Labour Office to enquire into the question of forced labour in the countries and some Colonies in Asia and Africa, the question of treating the breach of contract for service as criminal offence, dismissal of employees without adequate grounds or compensations and demanding that delegates of the countries possessing Colonies should include representatives of Colonial workers including native and coloured people.

41 States are represented at the Conference, by 139 delegates and 184 substitutes and advisers.—Reuter.

FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN INDIA

MR. ANDREWS' TRIBUTE TO PARSEES

LONDON, May 26.

Cape Town.—At the invitation of the South African Women's Enfranchisement League, Mr. C. F. Andrews addressed a meeting representative of all the political parties on Women's Franchise Movement in India. Mr. Andrews mentioned the admirable work done by Parsee and other communities towards enfranchisement and explained the remarkable progress already attained. Lady De Villiers thanking Mr. Andrews said that the South African yomen sent their congratulations to the Indian women on their splendid achievement and wished them further success.—Reuter.

"CONFESSING FAILURE OF BRITISH RAJ."

INTENMENTS WITHOUT JUDICIAL TRIAL

CALCUTTA, May 26.

A special cable to "Forward" states "The Manchester Guardian," commenting on the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, says no Englishman feels happy about these internments by executive orders without judicial trial. We all know that to have a resort to these methods is to confess failure of our Raj.

Such methods are not necessary where Government have behind them the sympathy and support of the people. The first business of the Government is to secure the requisite sympathy and support. It may be that probably it is impossible for an alien Government to succeed in this. That is only another way of saying that the body politic of India can never enjoy health except under some form of domestic Government.—Free Press.

BASRA-KARACHI AERIAL ROUTE

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERSIA.

LONDON, May 25.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy in the House of Commons Sir Philip Sassoon said that no time was being lost in prospecting the route following the Arabian coast of the Persain Gulf and thence via Baluchistan in connection with the Basra-Karachi section of the air Mail line. Negotiations with Persia were pending.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO SIR A. CHATTERJEE

LONDON, May 25.

Geneva.—Cordial scenes marked the election of Sir A. Chatterjee which was moved by Mr. Fontaine Chairman of the Governing Body and supported by Mr. Cartier, the Begian employers' delegate, Mr. Mettons, the Beligian forkers' delegate, Mr. Sir Michelis the Italian Government's dellegate. All paid tributes to Sir Atul Chatterjee's services to labour organisation. Sir Atul Chatterjee, thanking, regarded the election as a compliment to India whose people were abidingly interetsed in the work of the Labour Office. To-day's proceedings would further bind them to it.—Reuter.

RAISING LEGATIONS TO RANK OF EMBASSIES

LONDON, May 25.

Britain and France are raising the legations at Buenos Aires to the Rank of Embassies. Sir Malcolm Robertson will be the first British Ambassador.—Reuter's Special.

PREMIER'S CHARGES DENIED

AMAZEMENT AT BRITISH ALTITUDE

DEATH BLOW TO ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE

LONDON, May 25.

In a long statement in reply to Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons on 24th May M. Rosengolz expresses amazement and deep regret that the The British Government should have reached such an important decision on such flimsy pretexts and such doubtful arguments as are used to justify the decision. He declared that two definite conclusions can be drawn from Mr. Baldwin's statement. The first is that there is evidently no particle of evidence that a mysterious document which is allegged to have been lost ever found its way into the Arcos or anyway was handled by any employee of the Trade Delegation or Arcos. The second is there is no particle of evidence that the Trade Delegation, the Arcos or any of their employees were ever engaged in military espionage or any work of similar nature.

M. Rusengorz proceeds to deny, "seriatim" the Premier's charges. He declares that the British Government's decision is a death-blow to Anglo-Soviet trade. No complaints have ever been made to him regarding the activities of the Arcos, the Trade Delegation or any of its employees. The decision to aorogate the Trade Agreement immediately is not only violation of the Agreement, but is an unprecedented and arbitrary act in the history of international relations. The present British Government which came into power with the help of the notorious Zinovieff letter sacrificed the interests of trade and industry, has friendly Anglo-Russian relations and the peace in Europe and the world to the bilnd hatrerd of the in the interest of party struggles in Great Britain. The Soviet days full responsibility for all possible consequences of rupture on the present Government of Great Britain.—Reuter.

SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL CONSEQUENCE

LABOURITE MOTION.

LONDON, May 25.

The Labourite motion for debate in the House of Commons on Thursday is to the effect that the House is of opinion that the termination of the Trade Agreement and the severance of diplomatic relations with Russia will have serious internaitional consequence and close a promising avenue for the restoration of trade and industry. Therefore the country ought not to be committed to the policy until the Select Committee submits its report after examining the documents and fully enquiring into the facts.

The motion willl be proposed by Mr. Clynes in view of the unsatisfactory health of Mr. Macdonald.—Reuter.

CANADA TO FOLLOW SUIT

PREMIER KING PLAYS TO HIS MASTER'S VOICE

LONDON, May 26.

Ottawa.—The Cabinet has decided to terminate the Trade Agreement of 1921 with Russia. Premier King explained that though evidence in possession of the Government did not reveal subversive propaganda on the part of the Soviet Mission at Montreal, certain conditions of the Agreement had been violated in respect of the clause requiring the Soviet to refrain from hostile actions or undertakings and conducting outside the Soviet borders official propaganda against the institutions of the British Empire. Mr. King pointed out that the termination of the Trade Agreement did not mean discontinuance of trade with Russia but certain quasi-diplomatic privileges enjoyed by the Soviet Trade Mission in Canada would be abrogated. Canada would continue to trade with Russia but without preferential Trade Agreement.

On other hand M. Guerus, Head of the Soviet Trade Mission announced that the immediate result of Government's action would be the cancellation by the Mission of the recent agreement to purchase 4,000 Canadian horses. He added that commercial activities of the Mission would continue for possibly six months, after which he expected the whole Mission would be withdrawn, leaving Canada without facilities for trade with Russia.—Reuter.

FLINGING DYING MAN IN FACE!

IT IS "COWARDLY," SAYS MAHATMA

QUESTION OF CITIZENS' LIBERTY INVOLVED

DETENUS' RELEASE ON FALSE ISSUES

GANDHIJI'S TRIBUTE TO SJT. S. C. BOSE.

AHMEDABAD, May 26.

Gandhiji, writing in this week's issue of "Young India," about the release of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, says it is not possible for him to congratulate the Government of Bengal for it. The release was granted not because public opinion demanded it, nor because Government considered him guiltless, nor because they considered that he has been sufficiently punished for a crime of which neither he nor the public has any knowledge, but because their own medical officers considered him to be seriously ill.

"If Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is a danger to society or to the life of anybody and if he is a man of determination as he is reputed to be and even believed by Government to be, he is no less dangerous because he is seriously ill."

"Why should Government be afraid of his dying in prison," asks Gandhiji. "Surely it is not customary with them to release every prisoner who becomes dangerously ill. And if it was right to discharge him for his illness, why was he not discharged when he first showed signs of tuberculosis. It is I venture to suggest, cowardly to fling a dying man in the face of his relatives and wash oneself of the guilt of his death."

RELEASE ON FALSE ISSUES.

Gandhiji continues: "This release brings us no nearer to the solution of the question of imprisonment or indefinite detention without trial of prisoners whom Government choose to suspect. It may seem cruel, but I must confess that I would far rather not have any release at all than have release on false issues which merely complicate the main issue and make it more difficult to deal with. For, behind the agitation for the release of detenus is the great question of liberty of citizens and the question of extraordinary powers exercised over the lives of the people by an utterly irresponsible Government."

Gandhiji, concluding his article, pays a tribute to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose for manfully declining to accept the humiliating conditions proposed to him by Government from time to time.—Free Press.

DISTRESS IN TRIAL RUN

MALOLO COLLIDES WITH ANOTHER STEAMER

LONDON, May 26.

New York.—Signals of distress are reported from the new 22,000 ton steamer *Malolo* after collision with tnother steamer off Nantucket Lightship 190 miles from New York in the course of a trial run. There are 310 people on board.—Reuter.

"LEGITIMATE BUSINESS" TO BE UNAFFECTED

CONCERN ABOUT ENGINEERING CONTRACTS ON CLYDE

LONDON, May 25.

Rugby.—Sir Austen Chamberlain was asked in the House of Commons to-day how the Government's action would affect big Engineering Firms on the Clyde, which were carrying out contracts with Russian. Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that there was no reason why it should interfere with any legitimate business.—B.O.W.

PARIS-LONDON FLIGHT

CAPT. LINDBERG'S NEXT MOVE

LONDON, May 25.

Rugby.—Captain Lindberg who flew from New York to Paris has accepted the invitation of the British Royal Aero Club to fly to London and attend a reception in his honour. The time of his arrical at the Croydon Aerodrome has been provisionally fixed for three o'clock next Monday afternoon. The public will be admitted to the aerodrome and Captain Lindberg is assured of a great welcome. Captain Lindberg proposed to leave Paris on Saturday and fly to Brussels on his way to London.—B. O. W.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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"WE MUST KEEP UP TO OUR WORD."

VICEROY COMMENTS ON PATIALA'S SPEECH

INDIA'S SACRIFICE OF OPIUM REVENUE

SIMLA, May, 26.

His Excellency Lord Irwin opened the Opium Conference at the Legislative Assembly Building this afternoon.

The Rulers of Indian States who are most concerned in the problem were present and the Assembly Building presented unusual bustle. The Viceroy thanked the Princes for having responded to the invitation issued by the Law Member, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, travelling long distances which unfortunately at this time of the season adds in a material degree to the fatigue and discomfort inseparable at all times from long journeys. After referring to his announcement at the meeting of the Princes' Chamber on November 22 of last year, the Viceroy said:

"We are here to-day to take counsel together for our common good, for the good of India and for the good of humanity. If our discussions are to be fruitful, it is essential that they should be conducted in an atmosphere of the frankest mutual understanding and mutual confidence."

Quoting the speech of the Maharajah of Patiala as the Chancelior of the Princes' Chamber, which was told by the Maharajah that the great sacrifices India has already made in relinquishing large revenues that she once derived from opium had not brought to the world any gain corresponding to the loss that she herself had thus suffered, the Viceroy said: "We are bound by international undertakings to a certain policy. We have given our word and we must keep it."—Free Press.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

SIMLA, May 26.

Though two days were allotted to a discussion of the opium policy the States Conference concluded its disension this evening. It is understood that the Conference adopted without modification Government of India's policy formulated by Lord Irwin and Sir Basil Blackett. It is further understood that the Conference agreed to the appointment of a committee comprising the Dewan of a State, a member of the Agricultural Service and an experienced Excise Official to be appointed by the Government of India to tour the various States in each of whiche one other member would be co-opted.—A. P.

"SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENT."

(Continued from previous page.)

milar securities in England. It did not occur to him then to say that these prices were unjustified and due to speculation.

Now that for his own purposes he is selling the rupee securities in the Reserve, Sir Basil Blackett attributes this same level of prices in India to speculation and claims that the kind of action taken by Government is necessary to correct the very high disparity of which he was proud in the budget speech. They will show the layman how lame the whole defence of the Government policy put forward by the Finance Member is. Any other Finance Member would have been only too proud to be able to announce that his country was able to pay back its foreign debts. Sir Basil Blackett was similarly himself proud of it till he found that it was coming in the way of eighteen pence ratio which he has been forcing upon the country. And so he shifts his grounds and now condemns the policy of investment by people of this country which would be welcome in another country. To such straits is our Finance Member driven in order to maintain a ratio which he claimed over and over again had been thoroughly established for over two years and practically adjusted to the creditors of this country.

Sir Basil Blackett seems to be of the rank of those who have eyes to see but do not see. If it were not so, he would realise even at this juncture that what is wrong is not the mentality of the public but the mentality of the Finance Department.

RUNNING THE 18d. SHOW

FINANCE MEMBER'S NOVEL PROPAGANDA METHODS

Mr. Lalji Naranji interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" on the subject said:—

The exclusive interview which the Finance Member Sir Basil Blackett has given to the representative of the "Times of India" creates a novel procedure of Government giving explanations of their currency policy through the Press. It is a trite saying that one wrong leads to several wrong acts and those who have a weak case have always to shift the ground.

The usual convention and the procedure of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been to represent its views on any points of difference by representations, and they receive replies from Government which are generally published in the Press. Sometimes, Government explain their actions by Press communiques. Instead of replying to the Chamber's letter of the 16th of May, our astute Finance Member has chosen to explain his weak case neither by a direct reply to the Chamber nor by a Government Press Communique, but through a Press Representative. That is the best way of subsidising Anglo-Indian papers. The complaint against the Currency policy of the Finance Member of the serious contractions of the currency of 42 crores and of selling of Government securities is not denied. I do not see how then it can be called a defence. The only point which the Finance Member has brought in defence is that both the contractions in the currency and the selling of the Government of India securities are justified. I do not follow from what source the inactive holdings of the silver rupees came to active circulation during the period of this deflation.

SIR BASIL IS NO GOVERNOR.

With regard to the practice of other countries, the Finance member knows very well that the Federal Reserve Bank of U. S. A. which is said to conduct similar operations is governed by an authority responsible to the people of the country through their elected President who nominates not only the Managing Governor but all other members of the Federal Reserve Board. As the President is responsible to the public, the Federal Reserve Board has to be careful to see that it does nothing that will harm the interests of the country. As Sir Basil Blackett is not responsible for his appointment to the elected members of the Conneil, he cannot compare his position in India to that of the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank as the Indian Finance member is responsible for his appointment to White Hall. Then, again, mete general assertions that what he is doing here is the kind of thing that the Federal Reserve Board does every day is of no use. Let him show that his sale of Indian securities with the avowed purpose of depressing their value has any parallel in similar action by the Federal Reserve Board in respect of the securities of the United States.

RUNNING 18D. SHOW.

As I have stated above one wrong, leads to a series of wrongs. For the first time in my career, I experience that the Government are trying to bring down the market quotations of their own securities in India as they believe they had been forced up unduly high level a year ago in comparison with the price of sterling securities prevailing in London. I am sure the Finance Member realises the serious consequences of such a policy on the trade and industry of this country. Credit is the chief thing for the accommodation of the funds for carrying on trade and commerce and the authoritative policy of the Government of India is announced to bring down the prices of Government securities, one cannot say what serious results it will lead to and what dislocation of credit will follow. The results are already visible in the high rate of interest still ruling here. exen in war times, the Bank rates were managed by other countries in such a way so as to keep them as low as possible while here, even a lay man can see that the Bank rate here is kept at the very high level of 7 per cent merely to keep the rupee at 18d. to the detriment of the whole trade and industry of the country on whom such a rate imposes an onerous burden.

BLACKETT MUST GO.

"A MAD MULLAH."

BOMBAY, May 26.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Walchand Hirachand said:

In the Press interview published today, the Finance Member speaks more with the fanatical zeal of a "Mad Mullah" for the 18-pence ratio than like a responsible member of the Government. Sir Basil Blackett evidently sees the maintenance of eighteen-pence ratio above all considerations of financial interests of the country. As long as one shilling and six pence remains the legal ration, none can object to the currency authority taking steps to maintain that ratio in conformity with law But no authority has a right to override the law and play havoc with the country's finances as Sir Basil Blackett is doing. The representations and criticisms expressed by Indian public men and public bodies seem to make no impression on the Finance Member,w hho is no obsessed with the question of ratio to the exclusion of everything else that, on his own statement. he is prepared to sponser, defend and persevere in a policy which is nothing but a policy of 'harkari.' It is in the interests of the country as well as in the interest of Sir Basil Blackett himself that the office of the Finance Member should be held by one who is less obsessed with the question of ratio to the exclusion of everything else, and who would be able to view different problems in their proper proportion.

SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS.

The representative asked for enlightenment as to how a policy of depressing the rupee securities in order to bring them on a par with sterling securities and thereby prevent flew of capital from India would be one of 'harkari.?'

Mr. Walchand said: "It is not only 'harkari' (suicide), but also a slaughter of innocents. The Government of India are in the position of debtors. If the 3-1|2 per cent. securities are depressed from Rs. 79-8 to Rs. 72-70, what does it mean? It means that the Government securities are at discount in the market, the credit of the Government is low and public confidence in them poor. Can you ever imagine a debtor wanting to run down his own credit? That is what the Finance Member is doing. The effect of undermining the Government of India loan will be seen when the rupee loan of 27 crores planned for this year is floating. As the outcome of depression of rupee securities, I shall not be surprised if the new borrowings are at Rs. 80 to Rs. 82 instead of Rs. 92 for 4 per cent.. This would mean an increased interest charges of several lakhs a year on the new loan.

PROPPING UP THE RUPEE.

"This is certainly nothing but 'harkari.' And what is the objective? To prop up the rupee and to prevent the flow of capital from India for investment in sterling securities. Even a tyre in finance knows that when a countrp begins to buy back a part of its foreign debt, it is a thing to be encouraged and not to be stifled. The Finance Member himself blessed the increasing investment in sterling securities in his budget speech and he referred to its weakening effect on the exchange as a "temporary inconvenience." What has happened since the 28th February, 1927, to cause a revolution in the Finance Member's code of sound finance?

"I shall now explain how it is the slaughter of innocents. The public subscribed to 3-1|2 securities at Rs. 90 to 92. If the securities record a natural fall in prices, the loss to the investor is unavoidable. But, how does Government justify depreciation of Government Securities by deliberate action of theor own? To bring the rupee securities down of sterling securities will inxolve a drop of Rs. 7 to 8 per cent. which would mean a capital loss of Rs. 35 to 40 crores to the investor (small or big). Is the country to pay this price for a Finance Member's passion for an appreciated rupee?

WHAT TRANSFER MEANS.

"Nor is there anything unnatural in the Indian investor having more confidence in rupee securities and, therefore, their quotations being higher. The transference of capital is also possibly due to a feeling that the eighteen pence fatio cannot be maintained for long and that 16-points ratio is bound to return, in which case the cauital could be brought to India with profit.'"—Free Press.

STATE DAIRIES AND TANNERIES.

GANDHIJI'S CURE FOR COW SLAUGHTER.

RESULI OF PLEBISCITE IN MYSORE.

MADRAS, May 26.

To the questionnaire sent by the Government of Mysore about legislation to prohibit cow-slaughter altogether 334 replies were received; 246 are from Hindus, 46 from Muslims and about 7 from Europeans.

All the Hindus except a few are for strict prohibition. The dissenters say that though from a humanitarian and sentimental point of view such a prohibition is valuable, yet it is not feasible.

Out of 46 Muslims, ten are for prohibition, while others maintain that beef-eating is enjoined on them by Quoran. They opine it is a religious question and that any legislation about it would mean interference with religious liberty.

All the Europeans are for prohibiting the slaughter of cow in so far as it is not extended to barren and aged cattle. In this case, more fodder would be released for good animals. One of them suggests that the present methods of slaughter should be prohibited and more humane methods be adopted.

GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT.

Gandhiji has forwarded his reply to the questionnaire.

Gandhiji states that in matters of religion, he is against State interference and the cow question in India is one where both religion and economy are involved. So far as economy is concerned, it is the duty of every State, Hindu or Mussalman to conserve the cattle supply. The State will be justified in interposing between the Hindus and Mussalmans and regulating cow-slaughter even for the purposes which Muslims consider to be religious.

India, Gandhiji adds, is as much a land of Muslims as of the Hindus and even a Hindu State may not prohibit cow-slaughter without the consent of a majority of the Muslims. But unfortunately, we know that in India, cow-slaughter is resorted to defy and wound the sentiments of the Hindus. This should be put down by every State that has the slightest regard for its subjects. But in his opinion, if the economic side of the question is properly handled, it automatically provides for the religious side.

Gandhiji suggests that the State, should, in the open market, buy out every cattle offered for sale and that it should run in all principal towns dairies and tanneries. It should make a liberal provision for pasture and should import experts to impart knowledge to people regarding cattle. A separate department shoud be created for the purpose. He believes that dairies and tanneries may enable the State to cover the expenses of the scheme suggested.—Free Press.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

REVERT TO Is. 4d.

A PROMINENT BROKER'S VIEW

Mr. Mulraj Kaisondas of Messrs. Mulraj and Co., a prominent firm dealing in securities, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" said:—

Contraction of Currency amounts to 32.14 crores against sterling and rupee securities, whereas the expansion against silver rupees amounts to 13,334 crores. Therefore, the nett contraction amounts to 18.76 crores according to figures given by Sir Basil Blackett. The figure of 41 crores mentioned by the Indian Merchants' Chamber does no credit to the Chamber. Such a responsible body as the Chamber ought not to have exaggerated such vital figures.

However I do not think the Finance Member will be able to maintain 1s 6d. with even a maximum contraction of 25 crores. The reason is, sterling securities of the Paper Currency Reserve of about 40 crores has been sold away to meet the Home charges. The Government must, therefore, remit 40 crores to replace this and another 25 crores to meet the Home charges for 1927/28. I believe it will be a very difficult task for the Government to make such huge remittances. I quite agree with the Finance Member that the Government have secured some sterling by effecting contraction against rupee securities. Owing to this Government had no recourse to the Gold Standard Reserve which, if utilized, would have caused India greater loss. We are already suffering a loss of Rs. 20 lacks a month which we were getting as interest on the sterling securities of the Paper Currency Reserve and I don't think any responsible person would have liked the idea that Government should fritter away the Gold Standard Reserve. By this you must not suppose that I am supporting the unnatural ratio of 1s. 6d. But I consider that at this stage it is futile to blame the Government for every action that they take to maintain th eratio of 1s. 6d. after it has been adopted by the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

It is my confirmed opinion that the ratio of 1s. 6d. is harmful to India but it will not benefit the country by raising obstacles in the way of Government remittances. Because the Government will then fritter away our Gold Standard Reserve. What we have to do is to give a strong mandate to all elected members of the Assembly that they should move the Assembly again and get 1s. 4d. exchange passed in the September sessions. If they do not do so the constituencies electing them must pass a vote of censure on their representatives.

I do not agree with the Finance Member when he says that there are no greater difficulties to maintain the Exchange at 1s. 6d than at 1s. 4d. It is very easy for Government to maintain at 1s 4d. because in that case Government has only to expand the curency against its purchases of sterling. It is an admitted fact that the speculation in the Government of India Rupee Securities here has caused huge remittances from the country for more profitable investments in London owing to the great disparity between the prices of gilted stock in England and India. It is therefore essential that the Government of India Rupee Securities must be brought very near the parity if these remittances and its natural upsetting of Exchange should be stopped. I see no reason why, the Indian Merchants' Chamber should protest against it.

NO CHANGE OF HEART

MR. VALLABHBHAI ON A. I. C. C'S DECISIONS.

YET TO FACE WORST TIMES

AHMEDABAD, May 26.

In an interview with a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, said most of them being No-changers they had not much to do at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Bombay. They merely watched the proceedings and under the circumstances he said, they watched the proceedings with pain and sorrow. The Committee that claimed to be the executive of the Indian National Congress, he said had no discipline, no respect for leaders, no cohesion and no seriousness about the conduct of the business before it. Mr. Patel was glad at the frank confession of Maulana Mahomed Ali who regretted openly his mistake at Delhi.

The only question seriously discussed by the All-India Congress Committee was about the acceptance of Muslim proposals formulated at Delhi regarding Joint Electorate. It was due to the inherent desire of all to unite the two great communities, and the President can justly claim the credit for the unanimous decision on the question.

NO CHANGE OF HEART.

"There are no indications," said Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel "or symptoms of change of heart, which alone can bring real unity. I am afraid we have yet to face the worst times, but there is no cause for dispair The Non-co-operation movement has sown the seeds of freedom in the country and the silent and non-vocal elements spread all over the country will sooner or later, and perhaps much sooner than anticipated, will raise the banner of freedom."—Free Press.

FLAG BILL CONTROVERSY

APPEAL TO RISE ABOVE PARTY PREJUDICE.

LONDON, May 25.

Capetown.—In the Assembly at the conclusion of a fervent appeal by Government to approach the question of the Flag Bill above party spirit and declaring that the decision should be such as to enable all young British communities from Rhodesia to Kenya to feel that they could still keep a united front General Smuts moved an amendment favouring a flag combining the Union Jack and old the Vierkeeur.

Subsequently, it became evident that there was no prospect of favourable response to General Smuts' eleventh hour appeal for peace and unity.

Mr. Havenga, Minister for Finance, declared that there was a time when General Smuts felt it to be impossible to get the Dutch South Africans to accept the Union Jack.

General Smuts,interrupting, denied Mr. Havenga's statement. Mr. Havenga proceeded to declare the majority of the Dutch-speaking people in the old Republics would never accept the solution which the Opposition was urging.

Sir Drummond Chaplin declared that the English-speaking people regarded the proposal to force the Bill through as deliberate provocation and affront.—Reuter. Special.

"PREPARING FOR THE GREAT CHANGE."

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ON THE PRINCES' CONFERENCE

LONDON, May 26.

Simla Conference of the Indian Princes is the subject of a prineipal leader in 'The Manchester Guardian' which welcomes its occurrence as an evidence proving that India feels she is indeed approaching Swaraj, and that the time has come to prepare for the great change. It points out that Indian Princes cannot hope to escape interference from without, except by developing capacity for self-government in their subjects which in States where any attempt to imitate British political system would be merely ridiculous, aristocratic institutions might be developed to impose sufficient check on the personal frailties of the ruler. Otherwise, the right to interfere must be retained by the Central authority.—Reuter.

CHOLERA MORTALITY LIST

GOKAK'S CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH

SITUATION IN INDIAN STATES

During the week ending 23rd May, there were in all 618 attacks and 264 deaths in the whole of the Southern Registration District as compared with 759 attacks and 339 deaths in the preceding week.

Belgaum District returned 342 attacks and 157 deaths against 395 and 169 last week. There was further improvement in the Belgaum and Sampgaon talukas, the former recording 14 attacks and 7 deaths and the latter 20 attacks and 10 deaths. Athni showed further improvement returning 138 attacks and 48 deaths against 163 and 66 the previous week. Chikodi recorded 96 attacks and 45 deaths. Gokak and Hukeri showed a clean bill of health, while Parasgad and Murgod talukas indicated 4 attacks and 3 deaths and 1 attack and 1 death respectively.

In the whole of the Dharwar District there were 141 attacks and 58 deaths against 173 attacks and 85 deaths in the previous week. The conditions in Hangal remain more or less the same, there being 67 attacks and 28 deaths as against 56 and 30. There is considerable improvement in Ranebennur, where there were 6 attacks and 4 deaths against 31 and 14 reported previously. Hubli, Navalgund, Nargund, Mundargi and Ron talukas are practically cleared.

Bijapur district continues to show satisfactory progress. There have been in all 128 attacks and 43 deaths against 187 and 83 last week. Bagalkot shows considerable improvement returning 18 attacks and 11 deaths as against 63 and 23. Bilgi Peta shows 53 attacks and 12 deaths: Badami 28 attacks and 9 deaths: and Hungund 3 attacks and no deaths.

Kanara returns 7 attacks and 6 deaths against 4 and 2 last week.

Among the main towns Belgaum records 2 cases and 2 deaths during the week, and the rest are free of the epidemic.

SITUATION IN INDIAN STATES.

Sangli returns 56 cases and 23 deaths against 80 and 33 last week. In the Sangli town there have been two deaths but no fresh cases. Miraj Senior returns 17 attacks and 3 deaths: Jamkhandi 22 attacks and 13 deaths: Kurundwad Senior 19 attacks and 5 deaths and Mudhol 13 attacks and 5 deaths. Savanur, Miraj Junior and Kurundwad Junior reported no cases and no deaths.

NEW REPUBLICAN GENERAL ?

BHAGAWANDIN TO LEAD ARMS ACT SATYAGRAH

NAGPUR, May 26.

Mahatma Bhagawandin is arriving tomorrow here and is expected to take the lead of the Arms Act Satyagraha movement.

It was announced at yesterday's public meeting that a certain gentleman has promised a donation of Rs. 1,000 to prepare swords for the Satyagraha movement.—Free Press.

DULEEPSINGHI'S IMPROVEMENT

LONDON, May 26.

Duleepsinjhi'e improvement has been maintained to-day.—Reuter.

U. S. APPROVES OF MR. BALDWIN'S ATTITUDE

New York.—Public opinion as reflected in newspaper editorials appears overwhemingly to approve Mr. Baldwin's attitude towards Moscow, though it is not concerned with the United States. Mr. Baldwin's charges are generally believed here and the papers are pleased that the United States never recognised the Soviet.

It is impossible as yet to ascertain the attitude of the State Department but it is said in political circles that certain information obtained by the British Government in the raid is already in the possession of the officials of the State Department, and is being studied with interest.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—President M. Doumergue has sent an Empire Day message to the King expressing cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Empire and personal happiness to the Royal Family. The King has replied expressing thanks and giving assurances of his permanent interest in the consolidation of Franco-British ties.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 26.

Following is latest betting on Derby:—Nine to two Sickle, five to 1 Call-Boy, to 1 Adam's Apple, 9 to 1 Hot Night, 10 to 7 Lone Knight and Money Maker, 25 to 1 Damon (all taken and offered).—Reuter.

BENARES, May 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left Benares for Bombay this evening to attend the meetings of the Joint Select Committee appointed by the Indian Legislative Assembly on Gold Currency and Reserve Bank Bills. He reaches Bombay on the 28th inst. and is likely to remain there till 4th June.

"WORKING COMMITTEE'S LEAD."

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—Will you kindly extend to me the courtesy of your columns to remove from the minds of your readers certain misconceptions that may be created by the article of a person going by the curious name of "Anti-Bluff" and appearing in your paper dated 24th instant.

Mr. (or Miss) Anti-Buff has not understood me properly and let me explain my position clearly.

It is true that I summed up my speech by saying that the immediate task before the country is to take up the challenge thrown by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. But I did not base it on the narrow basis suggested by Anti-Bluff. The position is this.—The Congress has by its successive resolutions since 1920 pledged its faith to self-reliance and the winning of Swaraj by peaceful and self-reliant methods. "Swaraj" in 1920 and 1921 meant to all freedom from any foreign control. But later on "Swaraj" became vague in its connotation and latterly certain people have made it a faith of theirs to impose on the country and the Congress that "Swaraj" means Swaraj within the British Empire. This, of course, they could not by frankly defining "Swaraj" in the creed of the Congress but they have been doing it in effect. The present Working Committee, which was virtually the same as last year's have been doing Certain things which cannot be explained except on the basis that they are for Swaraj within the British Empire and nothing more. At Ganhati, they deliberately omitted the clause reiterating its faith in Civil disobedience; they exploited Mahatmajee and defeated the resolution defining "Swaraj" as independence; they have laid down a Council Programme which talks of determined resistance but enjoins an undetermined line of least resistance and a programme which is suited to the "Liberal" ideal of Self-government within the Empire. They went back upon the declaration made on the occasion of the historic walk-out in March 1926 and when they were called not to re-enter, they begged and got time till march 1927 that they might show off their prowess in the Various Legislatures. They have not stopped there they have been Coquetting with "Responsivists" who are the admitted foes of the Congress programme They have been secrertly maturing an alliance with Non-Congressmen to foist upon the country a "Moderate" programme of Petition and Prayer and to Commit the Congress to answer an examination-paper by the Royal Commission on the question of India's fitness for Self-government. They have been behaving in the Assembly and in the various legislatures with an unmistakeable attitude of a Co-operator.

While the matters have stood thus the All-India Congress Committee was called to meet here and the one thing which had engaged the attention of the public was the Council programmee of the Congress. It was reflected in the press one the platform and in the Agenda paper of the meeting. And yet by a curions arrangement, in a meeting which lasted four days just about two hours time at the fagend of the session was allotted for the discussion and clarification of a question which had engaged us from January to May. A good number of resolutions were read out only to be ruled out of order and on the one remaining resolution, which although was particular in expression was general in its implications, the the President had requested for an amendment and such an amendment was moved by Mr. Sambamurty having regard to the weight that is due to a pressing request made by the President of the Indian National Congress. Thus the question of "Provincial autonomy" in the Council policy stood rejected, the general policy of the Congress with regard to Council work stood undiscussed and the action of the Madras Swarajists which raised issues of All-India importance was held over for the next session of the All-India Congress Committee and the meeting dispersed.

Two hours after this, the Working Committe, whose strength is fifteen but consisted only of five members that were present then, passed two resolutions precisely on the points which had been either rejected or held over by the All-India Congress Committee. The resolutions are named instructions but n etrect are decrees reversing the Congress policy. The concession of "Provincial autonomy," which had been rerjected at Ganhati by the Congress has been conceded by the Working Committee in the resolution based on the policy of "Co-operation with Ministers" except where prohibited by Clause C. & F. of the Ganhati Resolution. And on the other Subject of Madras Congress Councillors' action the Working Committee, instead of taking any explanation as enjoined by the amended Resolution of the A. I. C. C., and without making "a thorough enquiry" as was promised by the President of the Congress in his Closing speech, passes a judgment in a tone which brooks no further discussion in favour of the Congress party in the Madras Ligislative Council.

Next in order was the declaration at Dadar Meeting by the President of the Indian National Congress that those who are for the ideal of Independence for India and for a programme of peaceful and direct action should form into a separate association and cease interfering with the action of those whose belief is otherwise allowing them to do what they please in the name of the Congress. The implication of this statement Conpled with the antecedents of the Working Committee is this. "At present we do not know what is Independence; but we are in the legislatures. We also seem to command a majority in the Congress if we get the helf of the "Responsive Co-operators." We do not also understand a programme of peaceful direct action. We have not burnt our boats and we want to comply with Lord Birkenhead'sgesture and we want to try our fate with the Royal Commission. Allow us to do so in the name of the Congress and in the name of the Country or else walk out and form a seperate Association. Those who arer not with him are against him.

It is this that I called a challenge thrown at the Country. The Country is tired of the meaningless slogan of "Swaraj within the. Empire if possible and without the Empire if necessary," The Country is tired of the Mendicant Coquettry of the Congreesmen in the. Legislatures. And those who stand for the one ideal for which any self-respecting Country could and ought to stand, viz the ideal of an independent Indian backed up by a programme of peaceful direct action, and those who honestly feel that the trust of the future genertions of India is not safe in the hands of those who are at present playing with the Congress affairs, should rise up, organise the scattered Nationalist forces and answer the "Challenge" inunequivocal language in the next meeting of the Indian National Congress clearly stating the ideal of an Independent India to be attained by an immediate programme of peaceful and direct action without "going back." Willing, this shall not prove a bluff.—Your etc.,

VISWANATHAM.
Bombay May 24 1927.
(Member A.I.C.C., (Madras.)

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

BOMBAY, May 26.

Mr. G. J. Rege to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. Ziaud-din Ahmad, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. D'Silva, on return from leave to be Deputy Superintendent of Police Bijapur, vice Mr. W. Y. Austin.

Mr. W. Y. Austin, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.

Mr. Zal Kaikhosru Navroji Kabraji, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. G. A. Megha retiring.

Mr. Gangadhar Jagannath Rege, on termination of his appointment as acting District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. C. F. Lokur.

Mr. Channappa F. Lokur, on relief, to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. G. J. Rege.

Mr. U. T. Hiranandani to officiate as Educational Inspector, Thar and Parkar, with effect from 1st January 1927.

Dr. R. J. Tata, to be Certifying Surgeon for the City of Bombay on probation for one year, vice Mr. M. S. Kapadia, L.M. & S., resigned.

Dr. (Miss) M. A. Vakil, M.B., C.M. (Glasg.), is appointed to be lady doctor at the Civil Hospital, Aden.

Dr. D. A. Vaz, has been placed in charge of the Dispensary, Kapadwanj, with effect from the forencon of 2nd May 1927.

Dr. Bhaskar R. Anjaria, is appointed Resident Medical Officer, District Prison, Karachi with effect from the forenoon of the 11th May 1927.

The King has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lt.-Col. R. M. Carter, 24th March 1927.

Mr. Ambarnath Bhattacharya, (on return from leave), to be Executive Engineer, Poona Drainage Construction Division.

To eradicate the water hyacinth pest from Bengal, the Minister for Self-Government Department, Bengal, is holding a conference at Darjeeling. The irrigation Department proposes to use the water hyacinth lifter which has been specially constructed for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 22,000, and an ealborate programme is being drawn up by the Executive Engineers of the Dredger Division.—Free Press.

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.

(Continued from Page 6.)

time that the labour movement should lean toward the Right. The definite decision of applying manhood suffrage from the next general elections, announced in the spring of 1925—manhood suffrage that will mark a new era in Japan's political history—encouraged this tendency of inclining towards the Right.

Manhood suffrage had long been insisted upon by labourers. When the Kiyoura Cabinet appeared as a "super-party" ministry, it faced a cross fire from the Kenseikai, Seiyukai and the Kakushin Club and went down. These three parties then organized a coalition cabinet, under the banner of a real party cabinet. In order to show that the coalition cabinet stood on a party platform, it passed the manhood suffrage bill, although in reality no political party desired to see manhood suffrage brought about.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

When the manhood suffrage bill passed the Diet and was assured of its application from the next general elections, the political parties already existant became apprehensive of the rise of the non-propertied class in the political field, while the labor unions became confident that, by maintaining a large number of workmen under their control, they could attain an important position in state politics. This confidence and desire gave impetus to the birth of new political parties by the non-propertied class.

PROLETARIAN PARTY.

The labour movement up to this time, whether Left or Right, was directly concerned with economic issues. It entirely ignored the political side; some labour leaders appeared even to look at the political movement by Labour with a criminal interpretation.

But once manhood suffrage was assured of its coming, enthusiasm for political activity suddenly waxed high among workmen. A desire became common among different spirit unions that, although the guiding spirit of these unions might not be the same, they should at least come together and organize a political party on one platform.

A gathering of delegates of labor unions was convened in Tokyo in the fall of 1925 under the auspices of the Japan Farmers' Union to prepare the ground for organising a Proletarian Party. The union of the Left wing supported the idea and wanted to participate in the conference. But the Right wing persistently refused the presence of the Left wing, and the plan of organizing a political party embracing all labour elements failed. At this juncture, the labour unions that belonged to neither the Left nor the Right, and were popularly called the Middles, joined the movement and organized the Farmer Labour Party, but owing to the absence of the major portion of the Right wing, its political activity was insignificant.

Meantime, members of the Council of Labour Unions and others of the Left wing joined the Farmer-Labour Party as individuals and gradually occupied such a position as to assume the practical control of the party. The Farmer-Labour Party found the situation very embarassing as it had become virtually a party of Left colour, while the Right wing, which the party much desired to invite, still stayed outside. The Right wing embracing the General Federation of Labour of Japan, at the same time, decided to form a political party of the extreme Right in the fall of 1926 and called it the Shakai Minshyute (which may be translated as The Social Peoples' Party). The promotion of the welfare of all workmen was its slogan.

THE MIDDLE PARTIES.

Those in the Federation who did not approve this action of going to the extreme Right left the Federation and organized a labour union and a political party of their own, taking the middle course between the Right and the Left. Then those in the Farmer-Labour Party who disliked its inclining toward the Left and those in the Farmers' Union who also opposed the Union's leaning toward the Left deserted their respective parties and joined those who had just declared for taking the middle course and organized the Japan Labour-Farmer Party for political activity and the Federation of Farmers' And Labour Unions for general movement.

All labour unions throughout the country have now been divided into three camps. The General Federation of Labour of Japan, the Seamen's Union, the Seamen's Society, Union of the Government Plant Workers and the Federation of Naval Workers joined the Social Peoples' Party (extreme Right). The Stewards' Union, Labour Union Alliance (Rodo Kumiai Domei), the All-Japan Farmers' Union and those who left the General Federation of Labor of Japan, joined the Japan Labor-Farmer Party (middle) while the Council of Labor Unions and others of Left wing joined the Farmer-Labor Party (extreme Left).

THREE MAIN DIVISIONS.

These three parties are now carrying on political movements, as well as labor movements but there are such wide gaps among the three that, before one big proletarian party is possible, further disintegration among them appears inevitable.

The labor movement in Japan started with labor unionism, then became markedly materialistic, then broke into the two wings—Right and Left. With manhood suffrage, the political movement has been started along with the labor movement (which, as mentioned before, moved round economic issues), and then they further divided into three factions—Right, Left and Middle, fighting among themselves.

Many causes have contributed to developing the Labor situation to its present state, but it may be conceded that such is unavoidable in a transition period.

(Concluded)

NEWS IN BRIEF

One Marwari merchant of Bagerhat on his way to Calcutta was robbed of six promissory notes valued Rs. 2500 which were later on recovered by Police, and accused sentenced.—Free Press.

Judicial inquiry has been ordered by the Alipore Magistrate into the complaint made on behalf of one Khalil Ahmed against an Inspector and some constables of Wattgunge Thana for assault and wrongful confinement.—Free Press.

As result of the riot that took place between some of the screws of 'Nur Jehan' and "Apjohn" and some sweetmeat vendors at Burrabazar Ferry Station, Calcutta on Monday last, one Asraf Ali a tindal in the launch "Nur Jehan" received serious stab wounds and is in hospital.—Free Press.

A Calcutta message says:—"Upendra nath Mukerjee and Baldeo Singh, an exconstable of the Calcutta Police were placed on Wednesday before the Suburban Magistrate on charges of cheating and conspiracy to cheat certain Anglo-Indian women. Another charge against them is of impersenating police officers."—Free Press.

The Central Provinces Government has appointed a Committee with Mr. F. A. Khan as Chairman, to enquire into the cause of the high rate of consumption of opium in the town of Nagpur and to suggest measures for its reduction.—Free Press.

A Sylhet message informs:—A daring dacoity, involving a loss of Rs. 2,000, is reported from Habiganj. It is stated that dacoits numbering about 35 raided the house of one Ratnaram, a big moneylender of the place. The dacoits who were armed with lethal weapons, assaulted the money lender's daughter-in-law mercilessly and tied the old fellow to a post in the house. The mistress of the house who offered resistance was wounded with a knife.—Free Press.

The Additional Session Judge of Sylhet delivered judgment in the Sreepur Dacoity case, in which ten persons were hauled up by the police. One bad character of the locality turned approver. One of the accused died during the course of the trial. Four of them were acquitted and the remaining five were sentenced to six years' and four to five years' hard labour.—Free Press.

A Calcutta message says:—"A plucky European lady, travelling in a first-class compartment, foiled the attempt of a daring running-train thief who entered her carriage apparently to lay his hands on whatever he could. His arrival made a noise, and the European lady waking up caught hold of him with the help of her father and mother who were also in the same compartment."—Free Press.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Slight rain during week in parts of Thar Parkar, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Kanara, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in some places. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat and Baroda. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities puchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	25 to 53
Gujarat	19 to 24
Konkan	31 to 38
Deccan	20 to 51
Karnatak	22 to 38

There were 2,311 persons on gratuitous relief in the Ahmednagar District and 1,719 persons in the Poona District on the last day of the week ending 14th May 1927.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY EXAMS.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the Shastri, Dharmashastri and Shastracharya Examinations of the Benares Hindu University held in the month of March 1927.

SHASTRI.

Kishori Lal Jha, Dharmanath Sharma, Nandikeshwar Shivacharya, Nagendranth Upadhyaya, NNityanand Joshi, Brahmachari Ramlakshman Chaitanya Bhagvat Pandeya, Maheshwar Shastri, Ramchandra Malaviya, Ramanuj Jha. Basudeva Das. Shyamdutt Pant, Sridharanand Ghildyal, Satyanarayan Pandeya, Hiraballabh Sharma, Ramdutt Pant, Lokmani Avasthi.

DHARMASHASTHI.

Bishwanath Pandeya.

SHASTRACHARY.

Jagdish Misra, Mahesh Jha, Rajarah Shukla, Ramkewal Dwivedi, Bishundutt Kapur, Srikrishna Pant, Umanath Sharma, Durgadutt Sharma Shastri, Bansidhar Joshi Shastri, Rajeshwardutt Misra, Shambhusharan Chaturvedi.

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Short Cuts to Beauty

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"About Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure stallax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of cleminite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no safe way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clynol berries. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary collandum with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered pheminol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a so-called Pilenta, because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superfatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain prolactum; applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.

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MR. DALVI ON A. I. C. C'S DECISIONS

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

SIMLA, May 23.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, a prominent Bombay Liberal who is up here on a short visit makes an interesting record of A. I. C. C. activities in Bombay. He says:—

"The outstanding feature of the Congress Committee's proceedings at Bombay is that, in spite of repeatedly pressing for a Round Table Conference and boycotting the Muddiman Committee, Pandit Motilal and his Congress are at last seriously adopting measures for taking advantage of the coming Statutory Commission. The recent speeches of Lord Birkenhead are not lost upon them. I am further gratified to find that, in doing so, they are following the modus operandi of the old Congress by denouncing whose policy and methods, they rose to popularity. Imitation is the best form of flattery.

The old Congress laid down the principles of the Constitution at its session presided over by Lord Sinha in 1915 and the Congress-League Scheme was prepared and adopted at the United Congress at Lucknow in 1916 and submitted to the Montagu-Chelmsford Delegation 1917. Owing to the confused and changing politics of the present Congress, Pandit Motilal dare not openly avow the principles of his new Constitution. He has, however, got the Congress Committee to authorise its small Working Committee is prepare a scheme of Reforms in view of the Stattotory Commission, though the Congrees had but recently refused to even consider Dr. Besant's Bill. I presume that the joint demands, based on the resolution of the Liberal Federation, which Pandit Motilal and the Swarajists had recently pressed in the Assembly will form the basis of this new Constitution.

A SERIOUS DRAWBACK.

(3) Like the old Congress, Pandit Motilal's congress seemes now to recognise the necessity of getting into touch with the British Parliament. The presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Lala Lajpatrai in England at this juncture is significant. It is an open secret that negotiations of the Congress leaders were in progress with the Labour Secretary of State when Mr. Das made his sudden climb-down to "honourable" co-operation at the Faridpore conference. This new orientation of congress policy will, I am afraid fail to attain its object owing to one serious drawback. The Lucknow Congress of 1916 which adopted the Congress-League Scheme had a definite and homogenous policy and contained all existing political parties within its fold. To-day the Congress is rent asunder by conflicting policies and is a conglomeration of mutually-destructive factions, with leaders, lacking in political experience and responsibility contending for mastery. It is extremely attenuated in numbers owing to its policy of exclusion and large and influential sections of sound public opinion have been kept out of it owing to its equivocal creed, loose constitution and ever-changing programme attempts to bring about an United Congress have so far failed, mainly owing to the anxiety of a few leaders to retain their hold of the machine and exploit if for self-aggrandisement so that even an ex-President like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been constrained to endorse Mr. Jinnah's exhortation "to dethrone" these false Gods". Not being broad-based upon the respect, support and co-operation of responsible public opinion, the Congress cannot command the necessary prestige, either to influence th e action of Government or to achieve results independantly.

DELHI PROPOSALS.

As to the main object for which the Congress Committee met, viz., the consideration of the Delhi Muslim proposals I see little reason to congratulate them on the actual decisions, for, the conditions under which they have accepted them have, in my opinion, really complicated the situation and made further advance in their fruition impractilable. These proposals consist of the principle of joint-electorates with reserved seats and the condition precedent to its adoption by the Moslems.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

As to the conditions precedent urged by the Moslem leaders, the Congress had no difficulty in consenting to the extension of the Reforms to the N. W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan, especially when they were now working the Reforms and the Hindu minorities in these provinles were infinitely small. The Responsivist Hindus made much ado about nothing in particularising the introduction of judicial and administrative reforms, as they were implied in the Moslem proposals. This sugestion is only a faint echo of Mr. Samarth's dessenting minute to the Report on the Frontier Province. The proposal for separation of Sindh alone put the statesmanship of the Congress to a real test and in my opinion, they have failed to rise to the occasion. By their decision to make the separation of Sindh conditional upon a general redistribution of seats on a Linguistic basis and tacking on Andhra and Carnatic to it and supporting similar claims of other provinces, they have made the solution of the problem very difficult and taken away by the right hand what they had conceded by the left. They should not have ignored that separate electorates still hold the field and the fulfillment of all the conditions, though endorsed by the Hindus and Moslems, lay in the hands of Government. They should have given full consideration to the immense difficulties that have to be solved before the map of India be re-arranged on the linguistic basis. If the plan were feasible. I have reason to believe, the Moslems would have themselves suggested it in order to secure more equitable proportion between Hindu and Moslem electorates, as an alternative to their present proposals. I think, that by mixing up the question of joint-electorates with the more complicated problem of redistribution of provinces, the Congress has put a spoke in the Muslim proposals, which will retard their progress.

I am afraid, the jubilations in the Congress camp are therefore premature. Let us not halloo till we are out of the wood. The present agreement is only between two committees. It has yet to pass the general bodies of the Congress the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League. The country is much vaster than these three bodies put together. Several Moslem Conferences in Bengal, Madras and the Punjab have expressed their disapproval and the Hindu Sabha has once rejected them. They have yet to run the gauntlet of numerous Hindu and Moslem organisations. Then, the further details for completing the proposals have yet to be settled, and I doubt, if the excessive representation by reservation conceded by the Congress to the Moslems will be accepted by the Hindus of the provinces affected by them. We ought to be thankful that a fair beginning has been made and if the requisite cordiality and good-feeling between the Hindu and Muslim communities is forthcoming, we may pull through in the end. But this will necessarily depend upon the outstanding questions of music before mosques and cow-slaughter which still await final solution.—A.P.

AWAKENING IN RAJPUTANA

(Continued from page 6).

of this property to the Sangha and all have to observe strictly the rules of conduct framed by the Sanga. Each member is paid only Rs. 15 per head per month for maintenance He has to travel third class, lead simple life like that of a peasant and travel on foot while touring in villages. Every member has to undergo training for service in villages.

These things will furnish a clue to the secret of the success of the Sangha, This, however, does not mean that the Sangha is free from all defects. It is too much to expect such perfection in an institution, surrounded by so many handcaps as the Sangha has been when even the biggest institutions cannot claim such perfection. In fact if the Sangha has been able to achieve so much in a province which had been a strong bulwark of autocracy, it is because the Sangha has some distinct characteristies of its own; it is because its members have merged their private interests into the Sangha upon which they look as their family and its work as their own work, it is because they have discipline and unity as their watch words, whose significance they understand in full.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

Before I conclude, I must point out how the Sangha became an eyesore to the British Government. It was in the year 1920 that the political authorities Rajputana came to know the amount of influence the Sangha commanded over the masses of the province and immediately turned their eyes to its activities. The year 1922 witnessed the spectacle of 500 women in Bijolia offering Satyagraha and thus giving an account of their valour and courage. Though this event lost the significance which it otherwise would have gained had it not passed of so speedily, it opened the eyes of the British authorities. They tried in the first instance to secure the adoption of a mendicant policy by the Sangha, but having failed in this objective, they resolved to launch wholesale repression. Though at the time of Bijolia compromise it was agreed that the terms of the compromise would equally apply to the other districts of Mewar, the word was observed in its breach when the time came for its fulfilment.

An organised plan of wholesale repression against the Sangha was then chalked out. The States police met in a conference under the auspices of the British officers. Soon after the Sangha offices were searched and every bit of paper found within the Sangha premises was taken away. These were kept in possession of the Ajmer police for over 11 months. The States representatives were allowed to examine them in order to fish out the names of the correspondents and local workers of the Sangha in the States. Wholesale arrests of workers and helpers of the Sangha quickly followed wherever they were found. Punishments meted out to them were also characterised by unusual severity. In Bundi State three workers, including a blind preacher, were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of two to four years on the simple offence of disobedience of orders prohibiting public speeches.

Mr. Pathik was arrested and heavily fettered in an extremely critical state of health and was senteneed to three years and eight months' imprisonment by the Maharajkumar of Udaipur in an arbitrary exercise of power, even though the special Tribunal as well as the majority of the High Court Bench had acquitted him. It is significant that before the Maharajkumar pronounced his non-judicial verdict, his Senior Minister and the Resident in Mewar had gone to Simla with the papers of the case.

In British Indian politics the Sangha has always supported the Congress policy and all along actively followed its programme.

The Ajmer administration accordingly rewarded the national services of the Sevesangha by extending to the assistant Secretary a year's hospitality in His Majesty's local hotel for an article in the "Tarun Rajasthan," the organ of the Sangha.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Overwhelmed with the difficulties of ceasless struggle with both the foreign and the indigenous rulers, the Sangha has not been indifferent to constructive work. In Mewar alone it has induced more than twenty-five thousand peasants to give up drink and foreign cloth and about five thousand to abolish expensive death ceremonies, curtail marriage expenses and raise marriageable age and spread literacy among more than five hundred peasant boys. The workers of the Sevasangha have played an important part in organising the all-India State Subjects Conference. The credit of all these achievements is due more than anything else to the qualities of head and heart of Mr. B. S. Pathik the president of the Sevasangha. My next article will be a sketch of his life.

(To be continued.)

"MR. HORNIMAN'S NEW ROLE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read and re-read my friend Tairseebhai's second letter in last 'Sunday's Chronicle under the above headline. Tairseebhai has not given clear and definite replies point by point to my letter of the 19th instant. Be it so. He has, however, been pleased to criticise me personally, and I welcome this, as it enables me to know his inner mind even now and in public. Let us examine his criticisms:—

(1) Tairseebhai's old discovery, but just expressed, is "that I lack a sense of humour. His new discovery is that I lack a sense of proportion. And Tairseebhai may be quite right; for ever since Tairseebhai has monopolised all Wit and Wisdom in Bombay, I am left a bankrupt! It is by God's grace, that I am not left poorer or sadder.

(2) Tairseebhai revels in calling me repeatedly Mr. Horniman's Chela! Despite his knowledge to the contrary, if Tairseebhai keeps on repeating it, does it signify his sense of humour, or sense of proportion, or the latest sample of sportsmanship?

(3) Tairseebhai says, he sees no wonder, if I cannot recognise a sportsman, when I meet him! Quite possible. For, if sportsmanship means daily attendance at a Club or Gymkhana, or regular witnessing of big matches, then I must admit, that I cannot touch Tairseebhai's record of thirty-five years. But, if sportsmanship means breadth of vision, tolerance, service, and no hitting below the belt, then I request Tairseebhai to point out to me, where I have not practised sportsmanship, or not recognised it amongst those I work with?

(4) Tairseebhai, "Life is for learning and learning is for life"; and new light is certainly welcome at all times, provided it is not so dazzling as to puzzle one's vision, or mislead his expression and action!

(5) Tairseebhai's reference about me as an "irreproachable public man" is generous and I thank him for it. But despite my knowledge of auditing, I cannot touch him in matters of investigation; and when he has a list of "Herald's" royal capitalists and loyal creditors, let him compile similar-lists of "Herald's" two neighbours on right and left, to have a fair and equitable idea as to who and what is wrong and right and how far.

Tairseebhai's greatest grievances against Mr. Horniman, if plainly put, is this, that Mr. Horniman has been creating disunity, and obstructing unity, in Congress ranks! What are the facts, please?

(1) Did Mr. Horniman create disunity in Nagpur, when Mr. Jinnah left the Congress?

(2) Or did he create disunity in Gaya, when Deshbandhu started the Pro Change Party?

(3) Or did he create disunity at Cawnpore, when Messrs. Kelkar Jaykar and Co. left the Swaraj Party?

(4) Or did he create schism between Lalaji and Panditji? Or between the two Panditjis?

(5) Or did he create disagreement between Vithalbhai Patel and Jaykar Natrajan and Co.?

(6) Or did he create trouble in the ranks of the Nationalist Municipal Party?

Tairseebhai, you cannot say, he did.

(7) Then again, who stood by the Congress in the critical hours of recent elections, when the Congress and Congressmen were assailed from all sides? Wasn't it your dear old friend B. G. H.?

(8) And if after winning elections for the Congress, he is criticising some Congressmen's behaviour in the Councils and in the Assembly, is it sportsmanship to ascribe to him all possible motives?

(9) Has he obstructed or helped the solution of Hindu-Muslim Problem?

(10) If he is honestly opposed to the country returning to responsivism, is that his great guilt?

(11) And finally, tell me Tairseebhai, is it fair, is it just, is it sportsmanlike to drag in Nabha's name in all this controversy? Tairseebhai, please pause and ponder and meanwhile let me remain, your fraternally,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

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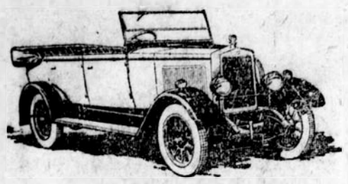

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KARACHI LETTER.

PRINCIPAL GOKHALE HONOURED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 20.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta has been unanimously elected as the President of the Karachi Municipality. Seth Gidumal Fatehchand has been unanimously elected as the President of the Karachi Indian Chamber of Commerce. Seth Gidumal is one of the leading bankers of Karachi and he is a guaranteed broker to James Finlay and Co. He has been a Municipal Councillor for many years. This time he represents the Indian Chamber of Commerce on the Municipality.

FAREWELL TO PRINCIPAL GOKHALE.

On Sunday evening, a concert was organised by the Star Strings at the local Theosophical Hall in honour of Principal Gokhale, of the Edulji Dinshaw Engineering College, on the eve of his departure to Ommen, Holland, a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity. The programme consisted of charming music, both instrumental and vocal. The choir of lady singers led by the Ankelsaria sisters provided high class music. Principal Gokhale also sang a song in a voice unfrayed by age. Mr. Gordayal Mallik entertained the audience with a Sindhi Kafi from Shah Abdul Latif.

As the programme was reaching completion, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta spoke as follows:—"This function has been organised in honour of Mr. Gokhale who has laid us under many obligations. Mr. Gokhale is shortly proceeding to the continent for four purposes in view:—(1) To study the Educational conditions on the continent; (2) attend the Annual function in connection with the Scout Movement (2) To study the conditions under which Primary Education is given on the Continent; (4) To attend the Star Conference at Ommen."

He was garlanded by Jamshed N. R. Mehta on behalf of Star Strings by Mr. Ankelseraia on behalf the Theosophical Lodge, and on behalf of two Scout Associations. Mr. Gokhale then made a short speech thanking the management for the honour they have done him. The happy function came to an end by singing of the National song in Bengalee.

Mr. Gokhale was given a heart send off on the 17th at the Keamari pier. Among those who were present were Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, N. D. Mallik, Ankelserai, professors of the Engineering College and some of the professors of the Arts College. He sailed by City of Canterbury.

INDIAN GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution function of the Indian Girls High School came of last evening under the Presidentship of Miss H. V. Twells, the Inspectress of Girls Schools in Sind. Mr. H. B. Advani, the Secretary of the Female Education Society traced the history of the School from the very beginning and also put before the audience a few difficulties that the School was experiencing and also requested to those who were present to contribute to the School Building Fund as the accommodation was quite inadequate to meet the needs of the city of Karachi. After welcome song and a few recitations Miss D'Abero, the Principal of the School gave some idea of the Working Programme of the Institution. Continuing she said it was a Cosmopolitan Institution. Domestic Science, Needle work, Hygiene, Drawing and Music formed the rational portions of their curriculla.

Several other items of the Programm viz., Sind Dialogue, Songs, Drill with Clubs, Drill with Music, etc., Miss H. V. Twells thanked in a few well chosen words the management for providing such a function.

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, A.J.C., the President of the Female Education Society, spoke a few words thanking the audience for attending the function and also requesting them to contribute towards the Building Fund of the School.

PRIZE FOR AN ESSAY.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The Benares Hindu University notifies that "The sources of revenue of the Central and Provincial Governments in India" is the subject chosen for the essay competition for 1929. A prize called "Chandulal Chhotalal Mehta prize of the interest on Rs. 5,000 for one year or of books the like value to be selected by the winner, shall be awarded for the best essay. Competitors shall be graduates of the Benares Hindu University of not more than seven years' standing from the date of graduation.

The essay must be sent to the Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July 1929. Each essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his university standing, full address and a declaration that the essay is "bona fide" his own composition. The prize shall not be awarded for an essay which, in the opinion of the judges, does not show research or originality of treatment. The essay shall be the property of the University which may print or publish it. The writer of the essay must obtain the previous permission of the Syndicate if he wishes to get it printed himself.

MYSORE GOING AHEAD.

EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFORMS.

BANGALORE May 21.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference was held in the afternoon of the 16th May 1927 at 1 p.m. with the Dewan-President in the chair. The proceedings commenced with a review of the work done by the three Central Boards and a discussion of the several propositions submitted by them in a final form.

BONES AS MANURE.

The necessity for training school masters in Horticulture to enable them to make full use of school gardens to be attached to primary schools was discussed at some length. The economic utilisation of Malnad fruit, the development of fruit growing in certain areas believed to be suited for the purpose, and the utilisation of the existing facilities of motor transport for marketing perishable produce were discussed in some detail The proposals to investigate the possibility of introducing the edible dates in parts of the State where conditions were favourable and the cultivation of perfome—yeilding plants were discussed, and the Director of Agriculture was requested to take necessary action. It was suggested that to conserpe local sources of manure, the export ol bones might be prohibited, but it was considered that if bone mills were started locally the export would stop without express prohibition. A Committee was formed for the investigation of banking facilities for aree a and coffee growers.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The scheme of vocational instruction in different grades of schools prepared by the Board of Education was explained in some detail by Sir Brajendra Nath Seal. The question of introducing religious and moral instruction in schools was discussed and it was felt that to secure the undoubted advantages of such instruction without raising controversial issues extreme care was necessary in the preparation of text books and formulation of methods of instruction. Since the Board of Education had already constituted a Sub-Committee for suggesting the form of the text books, it was decided that the matter may be referred back to the special Sub-Committee. Measures necessary for the development of Kannada language and literature and the conclusions so far arrived at were passed under review. The President thought that easy books in Kannada should be brought out on Health and Sanitation such as would be of use in literate households throughout the State.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Questions relating to the instiutntion of a factory for the manufacture of nails, etc., and the utilisation of hitherto unused timber for the manufacture of furniture were considered. In regard to the laundry proposed to be started by Mr. B. Usman Khan in Bangalore, the question of providing an adequate supply of water for its operation and of some help in the way of technical assistance was considered.

The Director of Geology called attention to the fact that building stones available near about Bangalore was more suitable for local utilisation than for export, and it was agreed that steps might be taken to render them available to intending builders in Bangalore. On the report of the Director of Industries and Commerce regarding the quarrying done at Mettukurchi it was thought that these stones could only be of local utility owing to the difficulty and cost of transport to more extended markets.

Proposals for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, paper and alkali (Bleaching powder and caustic soda) were next considered in some detail. It was decided that the first two might lie over for some time and that the third only might be considered at present.

There was considerable discussion about the organisation of financial assistance to industries. The existing facilities for credit was passed under review and it was recognised that these were not sufficient. To go into this important subject more fully and to formulate proposals, a strong committee was formed with Dr. Sir B. N. Seal as Chairman.

Mr. T. B. Copeland on return from leave has been appointed to officiate as a Resident of 2nd class and has been posted as Revenue Commissioner N.W.F. Province.

Mr. J. G. Acheson on return from leave has been appointed as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department vice Major A. E. B. Parsons granted 5 months leave.

At yesterday's sitting of the Opium Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government or Bengal, two sets of questionnaire, one for the modified profession and other for the public, were prepared. Preliminries of investigation were also settled.

The July session of the Bengal Legislative Council will probably meet early in the second week of July and last about three weeks. Important subjects that will come up before the session will be the Mining Settlement Bill, the revival of the Calcutta Rent Act, and the Bengal Jail Enquiry Committee's report. Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal, is expected to address the Council for the first time.—Free Press.

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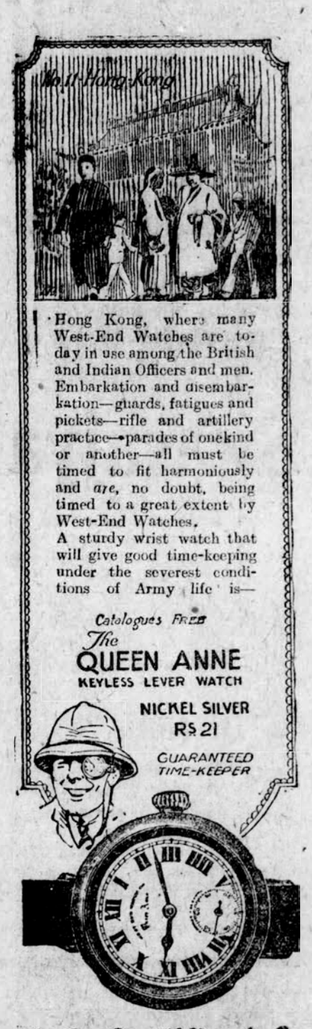

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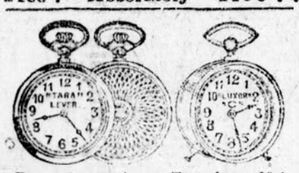

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